

Anniversary—
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an
AVIA
SWISS WATCH

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

No. 557

October 24, 1971

Price 5p

**ULSTER: IS ARMY
WINNING?** P.21
**LABOUR ON THE
SLIPPERY SLOPE** P.21

Army defends shooting of Ulster sisters 'Looked like men'

By PETER BIRKETT and NIGEL WADE in Belfast

THE Army yesterday defended its troops against allegations following a shooting incident in which two sisters dressed as men were shot dead in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district of Belfast. Major Christopher Dunphy, of 3rd Bn., Royal Green Jackets, said his men were "completely justified in what they did."



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**Wilson
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by IAN WALLER
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Market Rebels Look
P.4
Worsthorne,
P.10
and Jensen, P.20
on Slippery Slope

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Tension mounted in the city again after the shooting. Troops came under fire from snipers, and three Scots Guardsmen were wounded.

Major Dunphy said the incident in the Lower Falls began when his company carried out an arms search early yesterday. A car with four people in it sped down the road with its horn blaring and a portable foghorn sounding.

It weaved in and out of a number of Army vehicles spread across the road.

Major Dunphy said: "An order was issued for it to be stopped. It returned. It reappeared again, weaving in and out of the 'armoured' vehicles. Again soldiers had to leap clear."

The driver refused to stop, Major Dunphy said. "It swerved left, narrowly missing a platoon commander, and shot straight into Cape Street among about six of our vehicles and several civilian cars parked there."

An 'armoured' vehicle was parked across the top of the street, but the car squeezed out through the right-hand corner and an N.C.O. was very nearly hit.

As a parting gesture, two rounds were fired back into the street from the back of that car, at which my rifleman replied."

The Major said that he personally heard the shots. Several of his rifleman saw something break the back window from the inside of the car, and this was followed by two muzzle flashes.

The occupants of the car looked "very masculine." It never occurred to us that the occupants could possibly have been women. I personally can remember a deep male performance to put women up to this."

According to the Army, the car hit a wall. Soldiers could not get near the vehicle for 10

to 12 minutes because a large and hostile crowd gathered.

"It was only after we had fired three baton rounds and charged the street that we managed to secure the area," Major Dunphy said.

The two women who died were both sitting in the back of the car. They were Miss Dorothy McGuire, 19, of West Rock Drive, Upper Falls, and Mrs. Mary Ellen Meehan, 30, a mother of four, of Bantry Street, Lower Falls.

The driver of the car, Mr. William Davidson, 31, unemployed lorry driver, went to Springfield Road police station, where it was stated that he had been taken away for further questioning.

Earlier, at a Press conference, Mr. Davidson claimed that there were no weapons in the car. He beat down the women to the Cape Street area after a party.

When the car was searched no weapons were found, and the Army account suggests that a gun was taken away when the car was surrounded by a crowd.

Mr. Davidson told reporters that he had not been perfectly sober during the incident, but he was not drunk.

He toured the streets while the women blew foghorns. Both women were members of local action committees set up to beat dustbins as a warning to Roman Catholic areas that troops were near.

Mr. Davidson said: "All I remember is the back window getting broken and I then lost control of the car. When we had crashed into the wall, I got out and opened the back door and said: 'You'd better get out. Let's go because there is no more shooting.'"

"I then noticed Mrs. Meehan was slumped over and I put my hand on her arm and found it absolutely saturated in blood."

Asked why he had not stopped when his way was barred by the Army, he said: "If you stop, you put yourself at the mercy of the Army."

Continued on Back Page, Col. 6

Revenge threat by Cahill

By KENNETH CLARKE in Dublin

JOE CAHILL, one of the most wanted men in the Irish Republican Army, turned up in Dublin yesterday to attend the annual conference of the Sinn Féin Provisionals, political wing of the I.R.A. He boasted that this gunman, in Northern Ireland were going to take revenge on British soldiers for the deaths of two women in Belfast.

He said: "The deaths of the two women is another case of British murder. We will take retaliatory action when it suits us."

Cahill, leader of the Belfast Provisionals, who claims he can slip undetected over the border into Ulster, said he would be back in Belfast in a few days.

He said 40 Northern Ireland Provisionals had crossed the border for the conference.

I understand that Cahill has brought with him a request for arms and ammunition for his men. They desperately need more and better equipment.

Ignored by Police

As he talked inside Liberty Hall, Irish Special Branch men sat unconcerned in their cars across the road.

Cahill, hatless and tieless, said his gun squads would accept arms supplies from anywhere in the world. The cam-

INDIAN SUMMER FOR THE SOUTH



BERLIN TV. PICKED UP IN BRITAIN

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

B.B.C. viewers in parts of Kent received their news direct from East Berlin TV last night.

Freak atmospheric conditions were said to be responsible.

Viewers tuned in to B.B.C.2 first saw a test card with the words "DEF-Berlin" on it. In the next of 1971, a smiling young girl. Then came a children's cartoon.

This was followed by a world news broadcast. Pictures were clear and the announcer was as audible as if he were in Britain.

Later a B.B.C. spokesman said: "This sort of thing is becoming a hardy annual. It was probably caused by freak atmospheric conditions due to the unusually warm weather."

Ninety minutes after the first broadcasts were received the B.B.C. put out an apology for poor reception and advised viewers not to adjust their sets.

They made no mention of the transmission from East Germany.

Mr. Roo Hayman, an electronics engineer of Hillview Terrace, Egham, Surrey, who received the East Berlin pictures, said: "It was astounding that such perfectly clear pictures should be coming 600 miles from behind the Iron Curtain."

Mr. Hayman added: "We have experienced long distance reception from some Continental countries before, but never over this distance."

Japan raises Concorde hope

By Our Air Correspondent

Japan Airlines are negotiating with British Aircraft Corporation and Aerospatiale for options on three more Concorde airliners. They already have three on option.

J.A.L. regard the Pacific route as the most promising for the Concorde.

China has had talks with B.A.C. and Aerospatiale about a possible option on three Concorde. Negotiations may take to 12mpt oths to complete.

SOCCER SCUFFLES

Three policemen were taken to hospital in Derby yesterday after being injured in scuffles during the Derby County match with Arsenal. Eight fans will appear in court next week.

OTHER PAGES

How Chou fights U.S. with drugs 6, 7
By MOHAMMED HEIKAL

Picasso, lonely genius 7
By MICHAEL SHEPHERD

Churchill embattled 15
By MAJOR GENERAL SIR EDWARD SPEARS

High price for free vote 20
By PEREGRINE WORTHORNE

MEANDRAKE 11 CITY 26-33 TODAY'S BROADCASTING 40

ENJOYING the October sunshine on the beach at Eastbourne, Sussex, yesterday, are Simon Bond, 7, and his sister, Rachel, 3. Temperatures in the south reached 70F. (21 deg. C.). The Indian summer is the result of a belt of high pressure centred over Switzerland bringing warm winds from the Mediterranean. It will continue today and tomorrow according to the London Weather Centre. [Official forecast—Back Page.]

Hope pinned on 7p.c. pay peg

By PETER J. ROSSON, London Correspondent

THE Treasury and the Department of Employment are becoming increasingly optimistic over the prospects of the Government's unacknowledged but nonetheless clear commitment to a seven per cent pay rise "norm" succeeding.

The seven per cent peg, firm but flexible, will be in trial this week in negotiations for one million building workers, 55,000 bakers, 13,000 atomic energy manual workers and 800,000 local government staff.

In each case substantial demands have been made, but employers will confine their counter-offers to around seven per cent. A similar pattern has already emerged in offers to 280,000 miners, 220,000 hospital workers and 14,000 London dockers, the majority of whom voted to accept rises on this scale.

Overture bans

With the apparent slow-down in the rate at which prices are rising, plus the unemployment situation, the capacity of the unions to fight is limited. A number are additionally hampered by the lack of funds.

Even so, the miners have decided on a complete overtime ban pending a decision on whether to strike in support of the 40 per cent claim. London Airport workers are taking similar action from today.

In the local government and National Health Service area, the unions suspect that the Government is deliberately postponing the timing of the negotiations to prevent a repetition of the dustmen's strike of two years ago.

Normally, negotiations for hospital workers follow those of local government manual workers, but this time the Government has delivered a reply first to the hospital staffs. The unions will now attempt to switch priority back to local government again.

Although early strike action among local government manual workers and hospital employees is unlikely, the bakers and Atomic Energy Authority workers are in a more bellicose mood.

The bakers, particularly, believe that their employers

LATE NEWS

BALFEST: 2 CHARGED (See This Page)
Police inquiring into shooting of two women have charged two people under Explosive Substances Act. They will appear in Belfast court tomorrow.

Five gunmen held up best-known Belfast pub. The old Via entered customers to lie down and robbed till. Shot slightly wounded policeman.

THE FISH-FINDERS
Forty-eight anglers were fishing the Thames between Wootton Bassett and Blackfriars yesterday to see how many species can be caught in the London area as the river becomes clearer. It was the fourth test in a series.

CASTRO ILL IN HOSPITAL AS RUSSIANS PUT ON PRESSURE

By BRIAN CROZIER

DR. FIDEL CASTRO is seriously ill. The Russians are taking advantage of the illness of the Cuban Prime Minister and Communist party leader to step up the pressure on his Government.

According to strong reports reaching me over the past few days Dr. Castro, who is 44, is being treated at a naval hospital in Havana for enlargement of the right bronchial tube.

Doctors treating him say that he first developed this condition after falling ill with a bronchial infection when leading his guerrillas in the Sierra Maestra in the late 1950s.

The infection was not properly treated. After years of chemo-smoking and the giant cigars for which Havana is famous, short sleeps and marathon speeches, Dr. Castro now finds himself with a chronic condition.

Treatment consists of radiological therapy. No word of this has been allowed to appear in the controlled Cuban Press.

Kosygin's visit

There appears to be no unhappiness among the Russians at the thought that Dr. Castro may have to step down because of ill-health. Indeed, they have been encouraging speculation on these lines.

This week will provide important clues to the Russians at the thought that Dr. Castro may have to step down because of ill-health. Indeed, they have been encouraging speculation on these lines.

The Russians have never been happy in their relations with the charismatic "great leader" of the Cuban revolution. He is a late convert to their standards, having converted to Marxism-Leninism.

There have been many clashes between Moscow and Havana. There was one, for instance, over Dr. Castro's criticism of the leading Moscow-Lee Communist, Anibal Escalante, with 40 others, from the ruling Communist party, in January, 1968.

Since then the Russians have used ruthless economic pressure to get Dr. Castro to drop his plans for forming rural guerrilla insurrections all over Latin America.

Relations cool

Relations are again very cool. When Mr. Vladimir Novikov, a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, visited Cuba last month, no State banquet or reception was laid on for him.

The visit got bare coverage in the Press. Dr. Castro, who Continued on Back Page, Col. 4

GANDHI APPEALS FOR CALM

By Our Staff Correspondent in New Delhi

MRS. GANDHI, Prime Minister of India, appealed to her people last night to maintain alertness, discipline and restraint in the present "grave" situation.

Her mild tone was in marked contrast to a bellicose speech by President Yahya Khan of Pakistan last week.

The Prime Minister's three-minute nationwide broadcast, delivered in Hindi and English, came on the eve of her departure for a three-week tour of Western nations, including Britain.

"Our country is facing dangers," she stated. "Yet, after much thought, I decided to undertake my journey. It seemed important to meet leaders of other countries to put to them the reality of our situation."

Mrs. Gandhi appealed to political parties to sink their differences. Her calm speech, which did not mention Pakistan, can only have a soothing effect, particularly in border areas, where military preparations have caused alarm.

Shells wound 20

At least 20 people were reported wounded yesterday by the Pakistan shelling of a village in the Indian territory of Tripura, close to the East Pakistan border—Reuters.

Airport girls go hoarse

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Ground hostesses talked themselves hoarse at Heathrow yesterday to give announcements to passengers after the public address system and TV screens broke down.

Major alteration work to the European Terminal was blamed for the failure. The British Airports Authority hurriedly brought in a portable public address system and said: "We are doing everything in our power to restore power."

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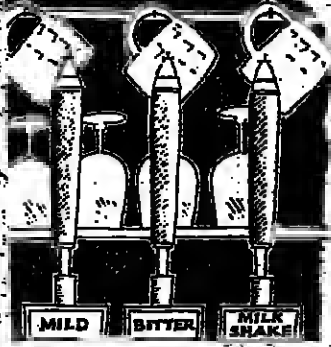
Now you and your money can go a long, long way. BOAC

takes good care of you.

Heating firms snub gas board

By DAVID WOODHEAD

A CUT-PRICE central heating scheme promoted by the South Eastern Gas Board is being boycotted by more than 40 heating firms because they say the prices are too low and they would make a loss on every job.



Many of the board's officially appointed installers in Surrey and Sussex say the fixed-cost package deals are under-priced by about 25 per cent.

They fear the scheme will lead to bad quality workmanship and the use of poor materials.

The board is offering basic central heating systems at prices ranging from £279 to £349. Optional extras including additional radiators are also advertised at fixed prices, but the installers say these are also unrealistically cheap.

The scheme is already operating in London and Surrey and is to be launched in Sussex on Nov. 1, and then in Kent.

Walk-out by 40

Mr. Michael Peach, managing director of an Eastbourne firm said: "When the board revealed its plans to a meeting of about 40 representatives of Sussex firms, we all walked out and refused to sign a list of people willing to undertake the work."

"The board refused to say how it had costed the central heating systems, but any reputable engineer knows that the figures are totally uneconomic and impracticable. Not only would we have to do the jobs at these impossible prices but we would also have to pay five per cent to the board in return for getting the business."

The cost of a central heating system was intended to cover after-sales service but the board's prices would not even cover the initial installation. Heating firms relying on the board's business would go bankrupt because each system had been priced at about 25 per cent less than its true cost.

Mr. Peach believes the board is spending about £500,000 subsidising the scheme. A Spray installer said a seven-radiator system in a three-bedroom, semi-detached house which the board had costed at £417 could not be done for less than £500.

Industry consulted

A Gas Board spokesman said there were 360 recognised installers in the board's area, most of whom were in London and Surrey where the scheme was going ahead. Six installers in Sussex had so far agreed to take part and more were expected.

He denied that the board had failed to consult the industry before stipulating prices. A number of contractors had been asked for estimates and these had been adopted by the board.

He would not disclose how much the scheme had cost the board to promote.

ACTORS TO DEMAND PAY RISE

By DEKEL BOWMAN

Equity, the actors' union, is to demand substantial increases in minimum salaries and rehearsal-money for members in West End shows. A claim is likely within a fortnight.

Chorus artists are concerned that they get only £12 a week for rehearsals, rising to £18 in performance if on minimum salary. They point to a new agreement whereby novices in the provincial theatre will receive £18 for both.

Mr. Peter Plouviez, Equity assistant general secretary, said yesterday: "There is widespread dissatisfaction in the West End that minimum salaries, particularly in rehearsal, fall so short of the smallest provincial theatres. This is not a situation our members are prepared to accept for long."

"SNOWBALL" FEARS

Equity fully expects, and management fears, that a higher minimum will have a snowball effect, with agents pressing for higher pay for performance in the lower and middle ranges.

An executive of the Society of West End Theatre Managers said: "We do not know how many people are on the minimum—it depends on the show—but in negotiations one doesn't talk about differentials. They just happen. But higher-paid actors would also ask for more."

In their successful fight for better pay in the provinces earlier this year actors on the lowest rates protested that they were getting less than dustmen.

Oxfam chief to see U Thant

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Mr. Leslie Kirkley, director of Oxfam, is flying to New York today to make a personal appeal to U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General. He seeks urgent funding of relief programmes in India and Pakistan.

His journey follows publication last week of Oxfam's "The Testimony of Sixty", written by 60 eye-witnesses of Bengal refugees' struggle against disease and starvation.

Mr. Kirkley will urge U Thant to head an executive group of five authorised to start immediate work.

Students call for register

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Strong support for a register of student unions has been expressed in a memorandum to Mrs. Thatcher, Education Secretary, from the 15,000-strong Federation of Conservative Students.

The memorandum was prompted by one sent to her a week ago by the National Union of Students. This opposed registration and voluntary membership of unions.

The federation is also opposed to voluntary membership on the ground that this would jeopardise the growth of student unions. It favours a register because "if student unions are to be financed out of taxpayers' money, then there must be some sort of public accountability."

Bishops' plea for racial unity

A form of second-class citizenship is being allowed to develop that could divide the nation but Christians could not allow this to happen, says a pastoral letter to be read today in all Roman Catholic churches in Leeds diocese.

The letter, issued by the Bishop of Leeds, the Rt. Rev. William Gordon Wheeler and his auxiliary, the Rt. Rev. Gerald Boveridge, sharply criticises racial discrimination. It points out that in the West Riding alone there are people from 19 nations.

Peace and harmony could not exist unless there were justice in society, as shown by "recent events in Northern Ireland." Christians had to work for justice, which meant that every person be treated in a manner worthy of his dignity as a human being.

ACTOR SUEED FOR £1,500

Sir John Clements, 61, the actor and producer, is being sued over a £1,505 income-tax claim. The Inland Revenue Commissioners have issued a High Court writ for the money for surtax and interest under 1969-70 assessments of £8,000.

The claim is made under the 1970 Taxes Management Act. Sir John lives at Royal Crescent, Brighton.

1971 is a vintage year in Sussex



THE 1971 GRAPE HARVEST being gathered at Horam, Sussex. Grapes picked this weekend in two vineyards belonging to the Merrydown Wine Company will be pressed and bottled as a white wine. The vineyards are expected to yield some six tons annually when in full production.

'LUDO DIMBLESOPPY'

MR. Evelyn King, Conservative M.P. for South Dorset, who accused the B.B.C. of "sniping" at the Army in its coverage of Ulster, attacked the "build-up of TV personalities" yesterday.

He gave the composite name of "Ludo Dimblesoppy" to "he who presides over 24 Hours". He was speaking to the National Viewers and Listeners Association convention in Birmingham.

"The B.B.C. governors should avoid the continued build-up of a few TV personalities, yearning to be ordained to the envious task and calling of preaching to the unenlightened, and often preaching a great deal of nonsense," he said.

On way to 1984

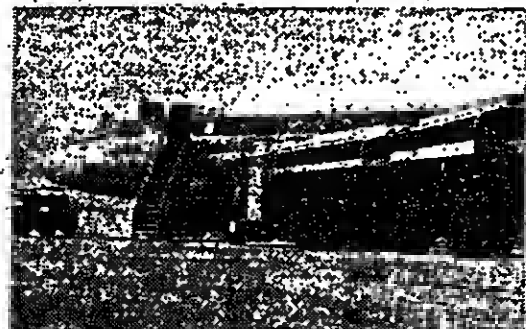
Mr. King added: "Ludo Dimblesoppy, if I may give a composite name to be who presides over 24 Hours, is not really the bore he sometimes sounds. He may not personally be criticised."

But if the governors insisted on our hearing his "now utterly predictable views on

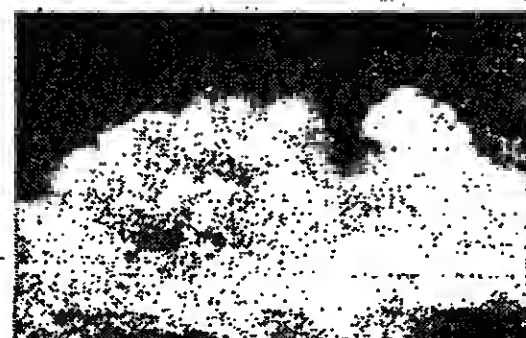
every conceivable subject," day after day, then, however unwittingly, he began to assume the mantle of the idiosyncratic paving the way to 1984. "No one view and above all, no one person, must dominate."

A Government commission should decide whether a fourth television channel was needed. Lord Willis, the playwright, said at Tamworth, Staffs, yesterday. He said independent television companies wanted a monopoly of advertising which he believed would be dangerous for the Press and disastrous for the public.

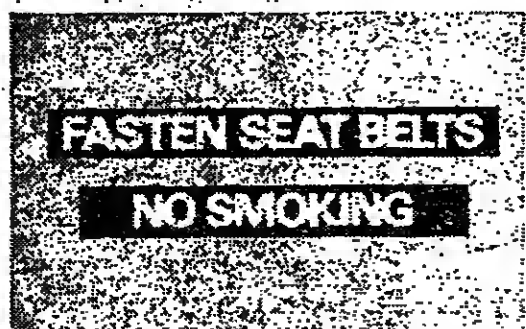
Sights you'll see flying to South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.



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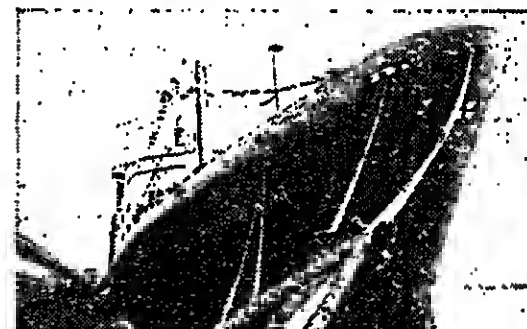


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We sail from Southampton on Jan. 14 (not calling at Auckland), April 12 (also calling at Adelaide), Sept. 29 (also calling at Lyttelton) and Nov. 3.

On Nov. 5 this year you can sail with us to the West Indies, Mexico or North America. The refitted Ocean Monarch's first main-line voyage is to Auckland and Sydney calling at Barbados, Curacao, Panama, Acapulco, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Honolulu and Fiji.

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Russians check on sub. wreck

By DESMOND WETTERN, Naval Correspondent

RUSSIAN naval divers have been examining wreck of one of their nuclear submarines, which lies 150 south-west of Land's End.

The submarine sank in April, about 600 to 1,000 feet. This is the shallowest in which a nuclear submarine is known to be wrecked. There must be considerable damage.

Price of hearing aids

Mr. White, the popular hearing Director of a well-known hearing aid company, said in his Kingston office recently: "I am hard of hearing people reluctant to ask for help and I think that this is caused mainly by not knowing the price of modern hearing aids."

He went on to explain the wide range of aids now available, from £9.99 to £199.99. He said that the price of a hearing aid is not as high as people think it is. He said that the price of a hearing aid is not as high as people think it is.

White will be glad to copy of this booklet and WITHOUT OBLIGATION to any reader, who sends the coupon on and posts it to him, High Street, Kingston, within seven days.

American losses

America has lost two nuclear submarines. The Scorpion (3,500 tons), which sank in 1968, 400 miles south-west of the Azores, lies in about 18,000 feet of water and the Thresher (3,500 tons) which sank in the Western Atlantic, in 1963, lies in about 8,000 feet of water.

Fish that might be caught at such depths and the distance of the wrecks from any coasts ensures that there is little or no risk of radioactive contamination ultimately affecting humans.

In the case of the Russian submarine, the currents in the area move up from the Bay of Biscay towards the fishing grounds on the west coast of Eire.

Sea watch

Moscow has never admitted that its nuclear submarine was lost. But since its disappearance the Russians have kept a submarine rescue or salvage ship permanently on station over the last known position.

This is only one of a number of permanent Russian watchers around the coasts of Britain and elsewhere in the Atlantic and Pacific. Soviet activity appears to be increasing in almost direct proportion to the decline in Britain's long-range reconnaissance capabilities.

£25,000 WANNER

The £25,000 Wanner Bond prize was won yesterday by good number 2EF 181342. The winner lives in Devon.

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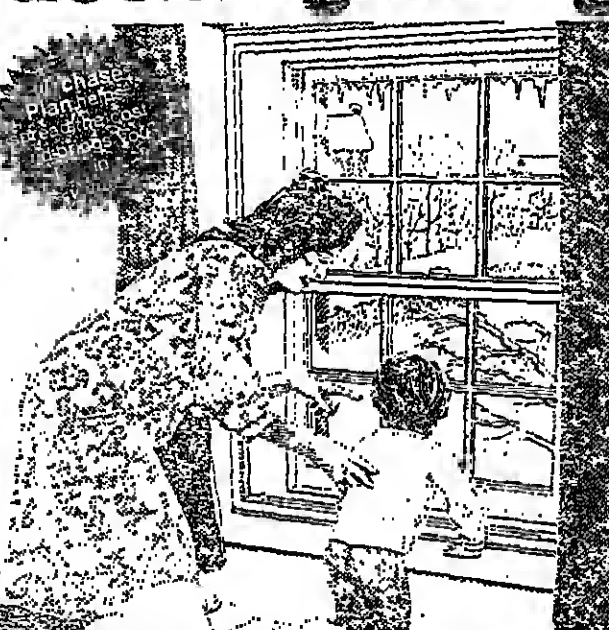
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Farmers open war on boy terrorists

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent

ROVING gangs of young hooligans with shotguns, rifles and even crossbows are bringing a reign of terror to farmers and their livestock in many areas.

A WHITE BOOK FOR CHILDREN

By DAVID NORRIS

TWELVE thousand copies of "The Little White Book," intended as a Christian answer to permissive society morals, will shortly be on sale to schoolchildren. It gives a warning against sexual freedom and drug abuse.

The book contains such headings as "Strange new Gods—Drugs," "Marriage, Adultery, Pornography, Venereal Disease, Homosexuality." It is the idea of six people, including three clergymen, the Revs. George Tait, and Cecil Young, Congregationalists, and Rev. E. Stride, rector of Christ Church, Southampton.

They worked with Miss Peor Howell, a former teacher, Mr. Denis Clark, a full-time evangelist, and Ross McWhirter, the television personality, to translate and adapt a similar book published recently in Denmark.

BIBLICAL APPROACH
It is directly opposed to the sentiments expressed in "The Little Red Schoolbook," the publisher of which, Mr. Richard Handyside, is appealing against conviction and fines for possessing obscene material. "The Little White Book" is predominantly biblical in content.

It contains frequent quotations from the Bible and has references to "satanic spirits" and the "demons" of evil. Under the heading, "Masturbation," the book, which is aimed at children over 12, states: "You live in a sex-mad world, and we know this makes it difficult for you. We only want to help you not to become a slave to this habit. God created you not to be dominated by your passions but to rule over them."

Most of the writing is by Miss Howell, with the aid of a Danish friend, who was co-author of the Danish version.

The English version will sell at 25p a copy.

Jaguars are easier to get

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
The Jaguar XJ6 and its Daimler version are becoming easier to get, a Jaguar spokesman said at the Motor Show in London yesterday.

Expected delivery times are five months in "outer" areas like Cornwall and Norfolk and parts of Wales instead of 12 as formerly, or seven to eight months in big towns, where demand is greater.

Jaguar still exports about 13,000 cars a year. The firm has delivered 13,000 to the home market so far this year, 2,000 more than in 1970.

Motoring—P.36.

Already this year, armed youths trespassing on farmland have been responsible for shooting a farmer dead. Another was beaten up with rifle-butts and attacked by an Alsatian dog.

Apart from the use of shotguns and rifles, farmers are being confronted with crossbows, which can be lethal up to 50 yards. Children of only 12 have been reported as using guns.

In many areas livestock have been shot at. Cows, sheep and horses have been wounded and even killed. Some have been blinded by shotgun and air-rifle pellets.

The farmers' main complaint is that the lads go into the countryside from urban areas ready to shoot at anything that moves. None has any right to shoot over farmland and many just blast away from the roadside.

Control sought

The situation has become so bad in the past few months that representatives from the National Farmers' Union are to meet Home Office officials this month to press for tighter control over the use of guns.

They want the issue of shot-gun certificates restricted. The Home Office is already reviewing firearms legislation.

The union will ask the Home Office to make sure that certificates are issued only to owners or tenants with more than an acre of land; or their employees or families; members of registered gun clubs; members of registered rabbit or pest clearance societies; or individuals given express permission to shoot on a particular piece of land.

A union spokesman said yesterday: "The only thing farmers can do is to insure against trespass. It is dangerous to 'have a go', and there is not much within the law that farmers can do."

Trespass fines

In the case of the farmer who was killed—he was shot by armed trespassers in Monmouthshire—two youths involved could be charged only with armed trespass.

They were fined £10 and £20. Their defence was that they had had a struggle with the farmer and that the gun went off accidentally.

A farmer said: "There are no real precautions that a farmer can take against this sort of thing. He has got to the time to patrol his land and by the time he calls the police the intruders have gone."

A farmer in South Wales said: "I have come face to face with armed youths on my land and have been threatened by them. There was nothing I could do and they just ran away. It is a growing problem."



DEER FEEDING at dawn in Mortimer Forest, Shropshire, seen from the ranger's "high seat." Above right: Head Ranger, Gerald Springthorpe, waits patiently for the condemned animal to emerge.

LIBRARIAN ANN IS TOP L-DRIVER

By COURTENAY EDWARDS
Motoring Correspondent

MRS. ANN PATRICIA ELLSON, 25, librarian, Sudbury Croft, Wembley, Middlesex, was last night declared the winner of the novices' section of the Daily Telegraph Magazine national driving competition.

She wins a radio-equipped Hillman Super Imp saloon. Her husband Barry finished fifth.

It was the second year running that a woman L-driver has won this section of the driving contest which again attracted an entry of more than 25,000. Runner-up in the novices' section was Mr. R. Ellis, 17, a student from Abingdon, Berks. He received a Philips car radio.

Poor men and five women L-drivers competed in yesterday's final test for the novices—a tricky 20-mile route near London airport which included heavily congested built-up areas.

Motorway test

A longer route embracing a stretch of M4 motorway had been prescribed for the daytime test for the 45 finalists in the section for licensed drivers—only two of whom were women.

The 20 finalists—all men—took an after-dark test last night. Today they undergo a series of tests for driving tests at the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment run by the Ministry of Defence at Chobham, Surrey.

For all these tests the finalists used a fleet of 1-8 litre Morris Minors provided by the British Leyland Motor Corp.

The outright winner of the competition will receive a Reliant Scimitar GTE saloon with overdrive and the runner-up will get a Rover 2000 SC. For the Clarkston Disaster for the dependants of those killed last night. More money has been promised.

The scene of the explosion still resembles the aftermath of a wartime blitz raid, with the row of 12 shops nothing more than a devastated shell. Front and back walls of some shops have vanished.

The most remarkable feature of Mrs. Ellison's success is that she has twice taken the Ministry of Transport driving test and failed both times—in March and September this year.

Tie for top place

After yesterday's daytime test there was a tie for top place in the section for licensed drivers between Frederick Gann 45, shopkeeper, from Maidstone, Kent, and Roy Schofield, 27, chemical engineer, from Bramhall, Cheshire. Both incurred 25 penalty points.

At the presentation ceremony Mr. Stephen thanked Mr. John Gott, Chief Constable of Northampton City and County, who acted as chief judge, and the Metropolitan and Surrey Police forces who provided police driving instructors as examiners.

Mr. John Anstey, Editor of the Daily Telegraph Magazine, thanked Lord Stokes and the British Leyland Motor Corporation for providing Minors for the competition and Mr. John Lewsey, Clerk of the Course, and the other motor club enthusiasts who acted as officials.

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Latest Wills

BURY. P. T. Shabington. Bucks. (duty not disclosed). 589,324.
KIRKPATRICK. Canon B. F. G. Sheldrake. Cambs. (duty not disclosed). 572,119.
PAIN. Lt-Col. W. R. W. Pain. Northants. (duty). 513,082.
ROBINSON. M. F. L. Cranford. Northants. (duty). 513,549.
ROTTENBURGH. Miss C. H. Pemberton. Kent. (duty). 518,351.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Dame Sybil Thorndike is 89 today. Sir Melville Napier is 85. Sir John Smith, V.C. is 78. Earl of Cromartie 67. Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. 62. The Earl of Gainsborough 48; and Mr. Robin Day 48.



First of 4,000 deer are shot

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

DEATH came to a young fallow deer buck in a thick conifer wood in Shropshire one afternoon last week. A bullet from a high velocity rifle, fired by an expert shot 150 yards away, ended his life.

The buck—15 months old known as a pricket at that age—died because he was a weakling. He was 50lbs. underweight and his antlers were not developing properly. If left to breed with the rest of the herd he would have undermined its health and quality.

The buck was one of 80 to 100 fallow deer—including some untagged long-coated species which will be shot by Forestry Commission rangers in the 350-acre deer in the Mortimer Forest, Ludlow, this winter. About 4,000 deer will be shot in the commission's annual cull in its woodlands.

by poorly bred animals. Numbers must also be kept under control otherwise damage to trees and to growing crops would be enormous.

The commission, as well as private owners, tries to cover the cost of deer management by selling off the venison and charging experienced sportsmen fees up to £60, according to antler length, for stalking and shooting animals due to be culled. The pricket was shot would have cost an outsider only £10 to shoot. It was such a poor specimen.

Most of the venison is sold direct to wholesalers. A lot is exported to Germany but in some areas the forestry offices will sell venison joints if there is enough local demand.

Long wait

The cull is also carried out in privately-owned forests. With 50,000 deer throughout England plus large herds in Scotland, there are now more deer in Britain than at any other time since the 16th century.

As well as getting rid of aging, aged, and weak deer, the cull



TV DETECTOR VAN. "No, don't keep telling us—you're spoiling all our fun!"

seeks to keep deer numbers under control. It also cuts down the damage done to woodlands and farmers' crops.

Last week I stalked the fallow deer through the Shropshire forests, sat for hours in tall hides in trees—known as high seats—and waited for before dawn for the bucks and does selected to die to emerge from the trees.

They are not easily brought within a rifle's sights. Encumbered by two novices, Gerald Springthorpe, the head ranger, stalked, waited and watched for almost 24 hours before he had a beast in his telescopic sights. When death came it was instantaneous.

Control essential
Conservation of the deer herds and other wildlife is a major duty of the Commission's rangers. The cull is the only part of their job which they hate.

"But," says Gerald Springthorpe, "it has to be done if the herds are not to be weakened."

MARSH'S MISSION

Mr. Richard Marsh, chairman of British Rail will fly to the United States tomorrow to give evidence to a Senate Subcommittee in Washington about transport problems.

Eat, slim and relax

in five star luxury at the new Imperial Relaxation Centre



There's nowhere better to do it than the Imperial, Torquay. With its new health club facilities. Here in complete comfort you'll enjoy the new Imperial swimming pool, sauna with Finnish trained masseuses, skin tanning and many more aids to relaxation and well being. Superb services and imaginative low calorie meals created by the Imperial chef and a nutrition expert.

There are special inclusive terms for planned programmes of 3 to 14 days or longer. For brochure and details, please contact The Imperial Torquay, Torquay, Devon. The Imperial Torquay Centre opens on November 20th. A True House of Fun.

Imperial TORQUAY

Christmas Card problem solved!

Help to solve the Christmas problem too by sending stamped addressed envelopes now for free full-colour brochure showing 12 exclusive, attractive designs, assorted pack, calendar, gift cards and wrapping paper.

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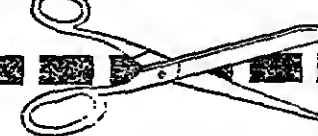
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I've got some money which I could invest. But I don't want it to be tied up so that I can't get it when I want it.

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Britain's third largest building society

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NEWS ROUND-UP

Just another wrong number

THE Post Office has written to one of its own telephone kiosks. It has sent a postcard to the kiosk informing it of changes affecting dialling codes.

A puzzled postman tried to deliver the card to the address on the front. The Post Office Kiosk, Monkton Farleigh, near Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, but left it at a nearby inn.

A Bristol telephone spokesman said last night: "Cards were sent to addresses taken from a master file which contains addresses of all telephones. Normally kiosk addresses are taken out but this one must have slipped through."

British TV. win

ASSOCIATED Television has won the Asian Broadcasting Union's competition for the best documentary of 1971 with its film "A completely different way of life." It deals with London hippies.

Cyrus seal

ARCHAEOLOGISTS working on the excavation of a Roman fort at Dover have unearthed a cylindrical seal, 2,500 years old, commemorating King Cyrus of Persia.

Giant emerald

TWO prospectors in Western Australia have unearthed an emerald weighing 138 carats.

Friends again

ANGLO-SPANISH naval manoeuvres, cancelled seven years ago after Mr. Harold Wilson blocked the proposed sale of British frigates to Spain, have been resumed.

Cardinal leaves

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, 79, who came to Rome at the request of Pope Paul after 15 years of self-exile in the American Embassy in Budapest, has left Rome for Vienna. He is expected to live in an institution for the training of Hungarian priests.

Heroism award

THE Heroism Prize of the Flight Safety Foundation has been awarded posthumously to a R.O.A.C. stewardess, Miss Barbara Harrison, who died in a crash at Heathrow Airport, London, in 1968.

Tunnel deaths

TWO workmen were killed when part of the roof of the twin tube of the second Mersey Tunnel caved in on them.

Now! London & Edinburgh introduces the insurance plan that swept America.

£100.00 a month tax-free cash

whenever you go into hospital

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER
Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month!

- ★ Pays in cash *direct to you* at the rate of £100.00 a month for *every* Enrolled Member of your family who is in hospital, and covers you... for life.
 - ★ Pays you again and again... the company can never cancel this policy no matter how often or how much you collect—*only you can cancel*.
 - ★ Pays in *addition* to any other insurance cover you may have already—including National Health, BUPA, PPP, Company or Union benefits, or from any other private medical scheme.
 - ★ Pays you *direct*—and you are covered from the first day you enter hospital.
- ALL AGES ELIGIBLE—EVEN IF YOU ARE OVER 65!**
NO SALESMAN WILL CALL—ACT NOW—THIS OFFER MAY NEVER BE REPEATED!

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover all these outgoings. Think... what would you do if you were in hospital and didn't get paid for a few months, or even a few weeks? How would your family manage? What would happen to your savings? We believe we have the answer in our EXTRA CASH PLAN that relieves you of worry when the terrible financial threats of illness or accident occur.

Pays you £100.00 a month tax-free in cash whenever you have to stay in hospital

What a blessing it is when you know you have £100.00 in cash coming in every month when you have to go into hospital. You get your £100.00 a month in cash—*tax-free*—as long as you are confined in hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness—even for life, if necessary!

Now, this plan from London & Edinburgh enables you to enjoy this protection at once. The first month's cover for your entire family is just 10p. Then, you may continue at London & Edinburgh's regular rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this £100.00 a month plan are paid directly to you, in cash, in *addition* to any Company, Union, National Health, BUPA or PPP benefits you receive. You are free to use these tax-free payments in any way you see fit. Private medical care; rent or mortgage repayments; to replace your savings; or to cover any other expense you can think of!

We can never cancel your policy!

You can rely on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can *never* cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! In addition, your rates can never be changed unless there is a general rate adjustment on all policies in this series.

And that's not all—this policy...

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash for each accident or illness which puts you in hospital. Cover for accidents begins at once. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter.

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash regardless of age, even when you're 65 or over—and even for life. And, of course, you collect your benefits from the very first day you are in hospital, whether for sickness or accident.

PAYS £100.00 a month in cash if a child covered by the policy goes into hospital through injury or illness. Cover begins the very first day in hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS £400.00 a month in cash in hospital when both husband and wife are in hospital at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in hospital—and covers you even for life, if necessary.

PAYS up to £1,000.00 in cash for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

Double Cash Accident Benefit

If you and your insured wife are in hospital at the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an *extraordinary double cash benefit*. You receive not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. Your wife receives not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. That's £400.00 in cash payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to £1,000.00 in cash for these accidental losses

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit

Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh

EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 2 years only.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Fills the gap in State Benefits

London & Edinburgh now offers you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States, because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of one million a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

Act now to assure the fastest possible cover

As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

Here are your premiums

The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to enrol yourself, your wife and any family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy in this series for each family.

Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0.65
18-39	1.00
40-54	1.30
55-64	1.55
65-74	2.00
75-84	2.70
85 & Over	3.35

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrolment) will never increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN, the only way we can change your premium is if we change it for all policies in this series, it has nothing whatever to do with how much or how often you collect from us or your advancing age.

Act NOW—"later" may be too late!

Just 10p covers you and your family for first month

Time is precious! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post *today*—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.



LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3QN, Tel: 01-686 0837/8/9.

Your questions answered

about this EXTRA CASH PLAN

Q 1. How much will I be paid when I go into hospital?

A You will receive cash at the rate of £100.00 a month (£3.33 a day). And you collect in cash for an accident or illness even if you're in hospital for only one day. And benefits are paid in full for as long as you're in hospital... even for life.

Q 2. Do you pay me in cash when my children go to hospital?

A Yes we do! You collect in cash at the full monthly rate whenever any of your enrolled children (age 1 month to 17 years) go into hospital.

Q 3. When do I start to collect hospital benefits?

A This new plan covers you from the very first day for accidents. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter—even for life, if necessary! Payments are made direct to the policyowner. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this 30 day qualifying period enables us to give you broad cover at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Q 4. What if my wife and I are injured in an accident and go into hospital at the same time?

A You both receive double payment if this happens. Yes, this plan pays you benefits at the rate of not £100.00, not £200.00, but £400.00 in cash every month—for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life!

Q 5. Are there any other cash benefits I can collect?

A We pay you £500.00 in cash for complete loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye as the result of an accident, and £1,000.00 in cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if it happens as long as 90 days after the accident.

Q 6. Will you pay me in addition to what I receive from other health plans?

A Of course we will! That's the beauty of your London & Edinburgh plan. No matter what benefits you receive from National Health or private health plans, we still pay you cash benefits at the rate of £100.00 a month—even for life. So even if other insurance has taken care of all your medical bills... you still have that tax-free cash income from this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN. Isn't that a nice way to end an illness?

Q 7. How can I use my cash benefits?

A Use the money any way you choose. Use it to pay for living expenses like rent, food, clothing. Or put it in the bank to replace any income you lost during your stay in hospital. Or use it to provide the comforts and amenities in hospital such as television, private room, which are often just as important to recovery as good medical care. Remember that the money is paid to you to use as you feel best.

Q 8. Suppose I'm in hospital for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?

A If you—the policyowner—are in hospital for eight consecutive weeks or more, London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond this initial eight-week period. This includes all premiums—for every Enrolled Member. Even if you are in for months, a year—for life. Thanks to the Waiver of Premium feature in your policy, we pay all premiums for you as long as you are in hospital. You simply go right on collecting your full £100.00 a month cash benefits just as if you were paying the premiums yourself.

Q 9. Now tell me, what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?

A Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; any illness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyholder for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.

Q 10. Does this plan pay in any hospital?

A You are covered for care in any hospital of your choice, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the exception of non-registered nursing and convalescent homes or similar types of facilities.

Q 11. What are the requirements to enrol in this plan?

A You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and you must fill in and post the enrolment form with your first month's premium of 10p.

Q 12. Will you cancel my policy if I have too many claims? Or because of advanced age?

A No—positively not! Only you can cancel. The Company cannot—no matter how many claims you have... how old you become... or for any other reason whatsoever. A Guaranteed-Renewable-for-Life clause has been printed right in your policy, and we're bound by it.

Q 13. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan?

A Yes, a very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrolment Form in the corner of this page. If it doesn't ask for a medical examination, and it doesn't set an age limit. Also, there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements that can be put on your policy!

Q 14. Are my benefits truly tax-free?

A Yes, since the concessionary practice of the Inland Revenue is not to tax insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

Q 15. How do I apply?

A Fill out the brief Enrolment Form and post it with just 10p for the first month's protection for your entire family.

Here's all you do to receive your policy: **1** Complete this brief Enrolment Form. **2** Cut out along dotted line and **POST WITH 10p.**

OFFICIAL ENROLMENT FORM

LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QN. Telephone: 01-686 0837/8/9.

5-1254-2-20

for the EXTRA CASH PLAN

MR. Name (Please Print) MRS. Christian Name(s) Surname
MISS

Address

Date of Birth Day Month Year Male ☐ Female ☐

Occupation

List all family dependants to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

	Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Date of Birth		
				Day	Month	Year
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

I hereby enrol in London & Edinburgh's EXTRA CASH PLAN and am enclosing 10p as the full first month's premium to cover myself and all other Enrolled Members listed above. Neither I, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance cover due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing health and accident conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature Date

①

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN policy by post. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor or some other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

John W. Dennis
Director

London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd.

China's incredible Vietnam plot revealed in Nasser political biography: Part 7

NASSER's friendship with Chou En-lai was particularly intimate. They used to enjoy each other's company and they would sit for hours talking of many things. They were relaxed with one another, and Nasser especially admired Chou's determination and completely organised way of approaching anything he wanted to do.

I calculate that they actually spent 74 hours sitting together and talking. During one visit when Chou spent 12 days in Cairo they came together 16 times for discussions.

The two met for the first time at Rangoon on their way to the Bandung Conference of non-aligned nations held in Indonesia in April, 1955. The Chinese were very keen to make contact. Egypt was beginning to emerge as the leader of the Arab world and the Chinese were watching Egypt's behaviour very closely, for Egypt's attitude towards China meant a whole area's attitude, not just her own.

Nehru performed the introductions at Rangoon airport, saying: "Do I need to introduce you to each other?"

It was very hot, and they stood together for some time, drinking fresh coconut milk and being sprinkled with perfumed water by people celebrating the Shui Gan—the Burmese Water Festival. One got the impression that Chou was looking at Nasser with some admiration. And that evening the two men held the famous discussion which ultimately led to Egypt's first arms deal with the Soviet Union, the deal which itself was to have so many consequences for Egypt, the Middle East and the world.

In Bandung itself they had two meetings at which they talked of many things—Afro-Asian solidarity, the need for contacts, common endeavour against imperialism—but one felt that Chou was more interested in listening than in talking. They dined together and Chou talked about the birds' nest soup they were then eating. Salah Salem, the so-called "Dancing Major," who was at the dinner, asked what was in the soup. "Birds' nests," said Chou. "Just as you are?" asked Salah Salem. "Yes," said Chou, and the interpreter explained about the dish to Salah Salem. He began to feel ill, shouted a protest and rushed from the room to be sick. Nasser signalled the interpreter not to translate what Salah Salem had said. And Chou viewed the scene with astonishment.

The West's contempt

Chou visited Cairo in December, 1965. He insisted on the week of talks being informal. He went to the Egyptian Museum and was greatly impressed by what he saw. It seemed to spark the theme for him for his second meeting with Nasser. He talked about the ancient civilisations of the East and their struggle for the future. He was bitter about the contempt the West showed for the countries of the East: "With all our centuries of civilisation, with all our contributions to the human race, all we get from the West is humiliation."

- 1: His theme throughout the day was: We must have independence.
- 2: The meaning of independence, and this is the only meaning, is that we will be our own masters.
- 3: If we are our own masters, we can equal the West.
- 4: If we can equal, we can surpass.

When we could do that, he argued, when we surpassed the West, we should shift the world's centre of gravity back to the East.

He talked for an hour on this theme and he used the Suez Canal as an example. "What is the lesson to be learnt from the nationalisation of the Canal? It is that we of the East can run things as well as the West." He kept hammering away at this theme, that the East is as good as the West. "They have always tried to fill us with complexes and convince us that we are not as good as they are, that we are poor, low-grade material. Your management of the Suez Canal is not important financially, it is important only in proving that what they can do, we can do."

Equality in all things with the West was his watchword. Egypt had just signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but Chou told Nasser that China would not sign it because either there had to be complete nuclear disarmament and destruction of all the weapons, or China would

How Chou fights America with drugs

He tells Nasser: 'The more troops they send to Vietnam, the happier we shall be...The West fought us with opium...We are going to use their own methods against them...we want to demoralise them'

by **MOHAMMED HEIKAL**, the late Egyptian President's close friend

have to make its own nuclear weapons, for it could not leave the Big Powers with a nuclear monopoly.

Chou returned to Cairo for one long day of talks in April, 1965, and the friendship grew between himself and Nasser. Then in June of that year he arrived in Egypt to spend 12 days with the President. This was a most important visit. So many events were on the boil, Khrushchev had fallen, China had exploded its first atom bomb. Chou had been to Moscow in a last attempt to patch up China's differences with Russia.

Nasser was worried by this Sino-Soviet quarrel because he thought that it was hindering all the national liberation movements and was harming the people of Asia and Africa. Nasser had, in fact, sent a message to Chou when the Chinese Premier was in Moscow in 1964. The message was conveyed by the Egyptian Defence Minister, Marshal Amer, who was also in the Soviet capital. And it started by congratulating Chou on China's achievement on building its own atomic weapons.

Nasser was enthusiastic about China's atomic success. He looked on it as a triumph for the East.

He then went on to plead with Chou to reconcile his differences with the Soviet Union because of the harm the quarrel was doing to the liberation movements.

Chou saw Amer and sent a message in return thanking Nasser for his message of congratulation and said that China would not be like others and try to keep a monopoly on its scientific achievements but would throw its knowledge open to everyone.

He replied to Nasser's plea for a reconciliation with the Russians by saying that he was trying, and that that was why he had gone to Moscow. Khrushchev had forced the quarrel and now that Khrushchev had gone he was attempting to work out an agreement with the new leaders. But, he said, he did not think he would succeed because the Russians are Europeans and the Europeans, the whites, are alike and they look on us as inferiors.

He was correct in his pessimistic approach. There was no reconciliation and when Chou came to Cairo for his next visit in June, 1965, China's dispute with Russia was one of the two main topics of his conversations with Nasser.

The other main topic was Vietnam. American involvement in Vietnam was growing under Johnson and the whole world was concerned with the dangers of the situation. The non-aligned nations played a large part in expressing the world's concern. Nasser, Nehru and Tito all called attention to Johnson's folly and spoke long and often about the danger in which he was putting the

world. Nasser wanted the Americans to withdraw and allow the people of Vietnam to settle their own fate. But Nasser had a surprise in store for him.

When he and Chou dined together in Alexandria on June 23, Chou said that he did not want Johnson to withdraw any American soldiers. On the contrary, he wanted the United States to send more and more of its young men to Vietnam. "We are afraid that some American militarists may press for a nuclear attack on China and we think that the American involvement in Indo-China is an insurance policy against such an attack because we shall have a lot of their flesh close to our nails."

"So the more troops they send to Vietnam, the happier we shall be, for we feel that we shall have them in our power, we can have their blood. So if you want to help the Vietnamese you should encourage the Americans to throw more and more soldiers into Vietnam. We want them there. They will be close to China. And they will be in our grasp. They will be so close to us, they will be our hostages."

A leak to Harriman

One of the remarkable things Chou said that night when talking about the demoralisation of the American soldiers was that "some of them are trying opium, and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of opium especially for the American soldiers in Vietnam."

President Nasser looked at him in some disquiet, but Chou went on: "Do you remember when the West imposed opium on us? They fought us with opium. And we are going to fight them with their own weapons. We are going to use their own methods against them. We want them to have a big army in Vietnam which will be hostage to us and we want to demoralise them. The effect which this demoralisation is going to have on the United States will be far greater than anyone realises."

Nasser felt that possibly Chou was exaggerating a little. But Chou had his plan absolutely clear in his mind. There was no doubt that he intended to do exactly as he said.

When Johnson called his bombers off North Vietnam at the end of 1965, he sent a number of emissaries round the world telling the leaders of other countries what he hoped to gain by the pause. Averell Harriman came to Egypt on this mission and saw Nasser on January 4, 1966.



U.S. SOLDIERS' USE OF DRUGS GROWING FAST IN VIETNAM

By RICHARD BERTON in Washington

Drug addicts fly H-bomb planes, Laird told

Nixon to fight drugs menace

160 U.S. troops killed by drugs last year

Drugged soldier shot comrade in Vietnam

While President Nixon has been preparing to visit Mao—his emissary was in Peking again last week—while he has also been backing China's entry to the United Nations, the Chinese plan to corrupt G.I.s in Vietnam has been ripening. Chou confided its object to Nasser when they met some six years ago. The headlines show its progress since

The bombing pause had been accompanied by a great propaganda campaign from the Americans and so, when Harriman arrived, Nasser expected to hear something important. But the meeting lasted for two hours with nothing positive emerging from it. Harriman had come with nothing new. He had no suggestions. And there were silences during the talks which lasted for several minutes at a time.

Eventually Nasser said to Harriman: "Do you really think you are going to defeat them? If you increase your troops to Vietnam, you are only going to play into your enemy's hands. Strangely enough, I've heard something from Chou En-lai, and you are carrying out the Chinese plan precisely." And he went on to tell Harriman what Chou had told him about wanting more and more

There was not much light-heartedness about Chou on that visit. He was bitter to the core about the Russians. Nasser told him that the Soviet Union was helping Egypt, but Chou insisted: "They are not going to help you. They are only interested in helping themselves."

He told story after story about the way the Russians withdrew their technicians and their aid from China, about the unfinished factories and industrial projects abandoned by the Russians and how they tried to cripple China's atomic progress by calling their scientists home. "Yet," said Chou, "we did it ourselves." His bitterness was complete.

It was this bitterness that led to the first lasting dispute between Nasser and Chou.

At the end of 1965 preparations were being made for the second Afro-Asian Conference and the Soviet Union asked to take part as an Asian country. The Chinese were vehemently opposed to the Russians' participation, believing that they would try to take over leadership of the Afro-Asian movement, a position which Chou felt belonged to China.

Nasser wrote to him pointing out that the Soviet Union included vast areas of Asia and that the Afro-Asian nations would benefit from the Russians' presence at the conference. But Chou had an entirely different point of view. He argued first of all that all Russia's Asian territories were grabbed from China. Secondly, he said, the Russians would bring one bloc of the cold war into the conference.

The Chinese were so against Russian participation that they wrecked the conference. It was first postponed, then cancelled three days before it was due to open in Algiers, where a beautiful new auditorium had been built for the conference. It has never been reconvened. And the Afro-Asian movement was killed.

In a letter to President Nasser, Chou left no doubt about China's position: "If the conference should be forcibly convened as scheduled in violation of the principle of consensus through consultation in spite of the opposition of China, the kingdom of Cambodia and other countries, the Chinese Government will be compelled to absent itself from such a conference which will lead to a split."

Chinese 'opportunist'

The Sino-Soviet quarrel left its scars on everybody involved in it. President Nasser once made a speech in which he talked about the Cultural Revolution in China and said that: "One day we must have a Cultural Revolution to knock the rust off our political organisation and political thinking."

Later, when he was visiting Moscow, one of the Russian leaders referred to his speech, saying: "I have noticed that you are friendly with Chou En-lai. Why do you have such admiration for them?" And the President replied that: "For a movement to change a country like China and to build its own atomic weapons is a very great achievement. To rid China of famine, to get China moving, to make China one of the superpowers, to move into the atomic era, is a great achievement for an Asian country and I think that the men who have done this, especially Mao, must be great."

The Russian sprang to the attack: "No! He is only an opportunist. He profited from the circumstances and the events but he never created them. In the war against the Japanese he left all the fighting to Chiang Kai-shek and he did not fight himself. He left Chiang to do the fighting and he fled to Yenan."

And then, when the Japanese withdrew, we ordered Malinovsky to enter China with an army that encircled half a million Japanese soldiers and opened

the road to Peking. So Mao Tse-tung sent to Stalin and asked for permission to march on Peking. And Stalin gave him permission. It was then and only then that he came out of hiding."

"Do you know," said the Russian, "that his two sons were living in the Soviet Union? One of them even had a Russian name, Yuri; but he did not care for them. We gave them a good education, but Mao was so ungrateful that when the boys returned to China after Mao had entered Peking he had them brought to his office and asked them what they had learnt. They told him. And he said that it was all nonsense and they had learnt nothing. And he sent them to a commune."

"That was an insult to the Soviet Union because we had done our best for his sons."

Nasser replied that if that was the case, if the capture of Peking had been made easy for him, even so he had gone on and ruled China and achieved great things.

They argued that he had the backing of a very powerful party and things were easy for him. Nasser countered this by saying that Mao had even fought the party during the Cultural Revolution. And the Russian said: "Yes, but he used the Army against the party."

Mao's plan for guerrillas

There was no easy way out of the argument. From the Chinese one would hear only the worst things about the Soviet Union and from the Russians only the worst things about the Chinese. It was an impossible situation for someone who was a friend of both sides.

In 1967 the Chinese took a very strong attitude against Egypt's acceptance of the cease-fire with Israel. Both Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai wrote to President Nasser urging him not to accept but to fight on.

Nasser replied, explaining that Egypt had lost its Army, and that not to accept the cease-fire would only be giving the Israelis the opportunity to destroy Egypt piecemeal without Egypt being able to do anything about it.

Mao then sent Nasser a military plan of action. The basis of it was the breaking up of the Army into independent brigades which should lose themselves in the population in guerrilla fashion. They would depend on the people and strike out at the Israelis when and where they could.

Nasser had to enlighten him by sending back a complete description of the Sinai. "It is a desert and we cannot conduct a people's liberation war in Sinai because there are no people there." There were no more than 30,000 people in the whole of Sinai, he told the Chinese, the whole area was arid and you could see for 50 or 40 miles. The independent brigades would stand no chance. But still the Chinese were not convinced.

At this time the Israelis were making threats that they would develop atomic weapons—and use them if the Arab countries did not do as they wished. So the President wrote to Chou one day reminding him of his promise to share China's nuclear knowledge, and he sent a delegation from Egypt's nuclear authority in Chioa to ask for help in making a breakthrough in nuclear techniques.

Chou received them kindly. But his advice to them was simple and, he said, he wanted it conveyed to President Nasser. Self-reliance was his message. Nobody was going to give anybody any help as a gift. If the Egyptians wanted to step into the atomic field they would have to do it themselves. This was the way China did it and it was the best way.

So the delegation came home empty handed, and, while there were no hard feelings against the Chinese, there was

Continued top of next page

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AGE CONCERN



DEREK GARDNER

هكذا من الأصل

Nasser and Chou row over defector

—from page 6

appointment that they had helped Egypt with their knowledge.

The differences between Nasser and Chou over the ceasefire and the nuclear wedge were differences between friends, and there was a mutual understanding of each other's position. But soon after there was a crisis between Egypt and China in which Chou and Nasser completely failed to understand each other.

An Afro-Asian Solidarity group in Peking a young man called Kwan Yu-shin, a member of the reception committee for the delegations visiting in China.

Japanese delegation member who was leaving handed passport to Kwan Yu-shin and asked him to complete some formalities before he left. The passport was already signed with an exit visa and delegate's airline tickets tucked inside.

Kwan Yu-shin peeled off the passport photograph of the man, stuck in his own and at the only plane out of the airport that day. By 10 it was coming to Cairo. Kwan Yu-shin arrived in it and asked for political

Chinese trious

There was an immediate upsurge in the Chinese press. Everybody jumped in to send a personal letter to the President asking for the man to be put on the plane to Peking. The Chinese claimed he had come from a Western Embassy and for asylum in the United States. They wanted him. The Chinese claimed that he had been the Soviet Embassy asked to be flown to Moscow. They wanted him, too. Innocently Egypt was in the middle of a great international quarrel.

There were further complications because the tradition of a very strong in Egypt tradition dates from the after Napoleon's invasion by independent of the Egyptian Empire and many refugees came to from the Arab East.

When Chou demanded the return of Kwan Yu-shin, it put in an appalling dilemma. He did not wish to offend Chou, but could not break a tradition sacred as that of al asylum.

Kwan Yu-shin was by now wanted by the Chinese. He wanted him. And the Chinese were furious. So the Chinese that Nasser worked as that he would put Kwan Yu-shin in prison indefinitely. Chinese were not unhappy. They wanted him back. But Kwan Yu-shin was put into Cairo where he stayed for a and a half before being taken to the last definite news was that he had left Cairo SAS plane for Brussels.

Disagreement left relations between Chou and Nasser were not helped by a problem Egyptian concerning the Palestinian cause. The Resistance, like the Chinese ideas on a warfare. But Nasser reservations about the ties of a People's War in the East. He had already out to Mao and Chou

that such a war was impossible in the Sinai.

However, the Chinese were hammering their theories of a People's War into the guerrillas, who were making their way from Palestine to China, where they had a special camp for training in guerrilla warfare. They came back to the Middle East full of the Chinese theories and thought they could apply them to the Middle East.

So Nasser was obliged, when he was talking to the guerrillas, to criticize the Chinese methods. He told them they were wrong in the first place, nowhere in the Middle East was the population dense enough for the guerrillas to move among the people, unlike the situation in Algeria, where there were 10 million Algerians compared with an occupying force of only half a million, or in Vietnam with 40 million Vietnamese and a foreign army of only half a million.

In the second place, Nasser told them they had no real sanctuaries. In both Algeria and Vietnam there were areas beyond the reach of the enemy where the guerrillas could retire to lick their wounds, rest and train, and plan before coming out to fight at their own time and on ground of their choosing. There were no such sanctuaries in Israel. Anywhere was within the enemy's reach.

All this was in direct contradiction to what the Chinese were teaching the guerrillas. He further annoyed the Chinese, who wanted a monopoly over helping liberation movements, by taking Yasser Arafat, the guerrilla leader, to Moscow, where he introduced him to Kossygin, Brezhnev, and Podgorny. The Russians had had reservations about the guerrilla movement, but were now starting to have some contacts with its members.

Nasser heard that the Chinese were telling the guerrillas that he was selling them to the Soviet Union, and it was his turn to be annoyed. He told Arafat to tell Chou that he was not selling anyone to the Soviet Union, but that he was doing what he saw as best for the general Arab movement.

Blamed the Russians

Arafat brought back a message from Chou saying that he was very sorry for the misunderstanding with President Nasser and that Chou En-lai looked to President Nasser as the leader of the national liberation movement in the Arab world. However, Chou added, he was afraid for Nasser because the Soviet Union was not going to help him and in fact was trading the Arab problem as part of its overall deal with the United States.

Nasser took advantage of the friendly tone of this note to write a letter to Chou "attempting to rebuild their bridges. But it was too late. He died before it could be done."

But Chou remained true to form. He blamed the Russians for Nasser's death.

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NEXT: The Three Musketeers of non-alignment—Nasser, Tito and Nehru: How Tito outpaced the Russians over the invasion of Czechoslovakia: Dangers of the Brezhnev Doctrine.



PICTURE FROM MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
Detail from Picasso's "Visit to the Studio," a gentle jibe at the art scene—critics, spectators and artists.

Lonely genius

Pablo Picasso is 90 tomorrow. For more than half a century he has enjoyed fame and fortune beyond measure. Yet, says MICHAEL SHEPHERD, his genius is flawed. Picasso's prodigious talent has isolated and trapped him to such an extent that, though his powers are undiminished, the masterpiece we had a right to expect from his old age has failed to come. As he himself has said:



Of all — hunger, misery, the incomprehension of the public — fame is by far the worst. It is the castigation by God of the artist...

PICASSO.... Simply to say the name has probably evoked immediately in your mind a complex of contradictory emotions and attitudes. For Picasso, who is 90 tomorrow, has been for most of his life the symbol, representative and archetype of the "modern artist" to the general public in its increasingly fascinated but uneasy relationship with modern art.

"It's all a hoax, isn't it?" "He does it with his tongue in his cheek, doesn't he?" "Do you mean people actually pay to have ugly things like that?" ordinary people (whose ignorance of contemporary art would astonish their equivalents in Europe) need some reassurance about Picasso, and art.

For some, it's simply that they want a cosy justification for not making the effort to look at uncomfortable, serious art; for others, rather more reasonably, that from such a famed artist, they do not get any of the traditional satisfactions and requirements of art—visions of what lies beyond this world, spiritual exaltation, solace, re-creations of perceptible beauty, a hint of mankind's full stature.

Picasso symbolises for many the fashionableness, glamour, money-making power, freedom, youthfulness, anarchy and magic of art—a multi-millionaire Communist with beautiful wives and mistresses and models and illegitimate children, who lives as a peasant amid the trappings of bourgeois success, and can dictate his terms to aristocrats and kings; a wizard with a graphic wand, who can literally draw his own cheques.

Uneasy audience

And this is one of the ways in which he has become the archetypal 20th-century artist: for his audience and himself, it is his moment-by-moment life-style which has become more significant than the results. So that to buy a Picasso is to share in this phenomenon; conversely, Picasso is never fully met in his work.

Yet the public remains uneasy about his art. Symptomatic of this suspicion is the episode of the "Peppin" interview. In 1951 an Italian journalist, Peppin, wrote a book, "Il Libro Nero," containing imaginary interviews with such figures as Mussolini, Hitler, the Pope, and Picasso. The inventions were soon

for religion, we have discovered that we scarcely know where or how this creativity operates. Picasso has been the greatest example of artistic creativity in bulk (creative activity as distinct from creation, or influence) yet known: there are something like 13,000 pictures by him in existence, and a grand total of 200,000 works by him or containing work by him; he says "I have only one thought—work." No wonder, to his friends, he is above criticism—as well as criticism. As for his breadth or speed.

No clear lead

And, in a way which has become an archetypal pattern for other artists with a lot less justification, he absolves himself from criticism by stressing his passive role in creation: "I put down on the canvas the sudden visions which force themselves on me. I don't know before hand what I shall put on the canvas, even less can I decide what colours to use. Whilst I'm working I'm not aware of what I'm painting on the canvas."

Again, he has said: "Art is stronger than I am—it makes me do what it wants." This absolves him too from certain areas of moral action—a God-given genius which has shown no indication of turning its attention to its own sources either in understanding or gratitude for its incredible talent. Thus it may be that Picasso's art has been robbed of the speculative depth of imagery which makes Leonardo's works so haunting.

Picasso in fact represents the isolation, part genuine, part exaggerated, of the 20th-century artist from society. Genuine in that he doesn't consider the needs of society before he starts to work, or work to commission except rarely, or pass on his skills and knowledge by taking on pupils and studio assistants, or go out to capture the life and faces of his times, or try a new environment.

But the isolation is also an invention of our democratic society, which not only gives no clear lead as to what subjects it wishes depicted, but which also, in an era of instant communication, expects to, or is invited to, partake in every art sensation, major or minor, from the latest burst of Picasso's creativity to

the killing of catfish. A Leonardo, a Mozart, impinged gently over the course of time on the consciousness of ordinary people; but if the modern artist himself moved in with Picasso, the world would expect to know by tomorrow whether she was pro or con Women's Lib, and could the Press photograph her laughing? Naked if possible?

No wonder then that Picasso retreats behind a high wall. "Of all—hunger, misery, the incomprehension of the public—fame is by far the worst. It is the castigation by God of the artist. It is said. It is true."

A little rhetorical, but attributed to Picasso as one of his most deeply-felt pronouncements.

But apart from public isolation, there is his own personal



"Woman Weeping" contains the essence of Picasso's genius—and the reason why he disturbs most people.

and inborn isolation. He is, after all, an exile, for political reasons, from a beloved country and landscape, a Spaniard from a divided society, who matured in a Barcelona where anarchy and deep concern for the poor were strongly felt. (In 1907-08, when Picasso was working on his epoch-making "Les Femmes d'Alger," there were 2,000 bomb explosions in Barcelona, and 22 churches and 55 convents had been burnt down.)

And Picasso has the particular loveliness of an infant prodigy whom no one could teach anything; characterised by John Berger as the "loneliness of self-sufficiency" that provokes ceaseless activity and gives no rest. It is an isolation which has apparently deprived him of

artistic expansion and development. Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrandt, Goya, Turner, Matisse, all produced solid, radical work in their old age; Picasso's work since 1945 has been, with few exceptions, the minor work of a major artist. Neither fame nor wealth has brought him the artistic freedom which scales the heights of beauteous in immortal, deceptively simple, co-ordinated works.

The ultimate questions must be, has Picasso in fact left so enduring a mark on the vision of the world? And has he in fact made the best use of his talents?

Here, again, he is an archetype of the 20th-century avant-garde artist whose immediate influence is not so much through the direct response of spectators as it is in his fellow-artists; his work reaching the public with the aid of a legion of explicators and interpreters acting through our intellect rather than our emotions.

His "Démolisseurs d'Alger" is hailed as a landmark of modern art and his subsequent development of Cubism described as "inflecting the whole way we now look at the world"; but one wonders just what this actually means, for the spectator as distinct from the artist. One-way communication is a feature of the art of our times.

Certainly Picasso's creativity, versatility, invention, technical agility, incredible eye, powers of imagination, construction and draughtsmanship—his powers of expression, in fact—will be forever celebrated in the history of art; and his mixture of classical figurative art, primitivism, cubism, surrealism and expressionism has opened doors for bodes of subsequent artists.

His intimate art—his portraits of women, of his children, of sexual love, his personal mythology, his comedy of the relationship between artist and model or subject, Picasso in unbuttoned mood—will probably always be enjoyed, as will his superb classical line in etching; his big concepts and re-workings of other artists' masterpieces admired rather than loved. And he will probably be seen as a greater graphic artist than painter.

I believe that Picasso will be seen finally as an expressionist, a masterly passive instrument—one might almost say a superb machine—for the expression of 20th-century humanity's most

intimate bodily cries; which have been, in this century, mostly cries of anguish.

The greatest art has always looked to a level above and beyond the cry of anguish and the force of personal passion: the verdict of history may well be that Picasso, who has himself said, "With me, a picture is a sum of destructions," has failed, absorbed in his own creativity, to take on the role of world artist and transcend his incomparable gifts of expression with detachment, understanding and a broader view.

Amusing frolics

Any failure, of course, partly indicts ourselves as society. Marxist critics would say that the blame lies with the intolerable pressures of a disintegrating society, while Christian critics would say that as a pagan survival with a purely instinctive moral sense, Picasso hasn't even begun to measure up to his status.

One thing is certain: society has asked little of him except to be a phenomenon, and has never said, "Well, that's not quite what we want—would you try again, please?" Whether, if Picasso had found a guru instead of being a law unto himself, his art would have acquired greater stature, must always remain speculation. But meanwhile, we can look forward to continuing to enjoy the spite of mischievous and amusing frolics that still appear at the end of his pen; and offer gratitude and felicitations on his birthday.



Picture from WADDINGTON GALLERIES
"Seated Woman." Detail from a 1971 drawing. One of thousands of tributes Picasso has paid to feminine beauty.

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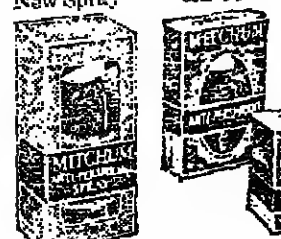
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Can you spot the foreigner?



Left: Pale yellow patchwork suit (trousers £13-50, jacket £18) in chamois leather is from Crocodile, Kensington High Street, W.8. Also mail order (p. & p. 25p for suit, 10p for trousers, 15p for jacket).

White sheared lamb (right) makes an eye-catching fashion jacket (£48) with beige suede slacks (£24-50). From The Circle, Aquascutum, Regent Street, London, W.1.

This trouser suit (centre) in soft brown suede is from the current Prêt à Porter collection in Paris. Designed by Winnie Holmann for the firm of Chrome Cuir, its short, shapely jacket contrasts with our liking for a longer one.



Collage pictures and patchwork

HAVE you noticed that the revival in handicrafts is still gathering momentum? Art needlework departments grow and grow, and crocheted and knitted garments are now top fashion instead of just coverings, tapestries survive increased costs for materials and the new craze for creative collage is rapidly coming to the front, having developed from the use-anything group of modern artists.

In the meantime, how-to-do-it books on the simplest form of collage are in demand. A particularly good one published by Batsford is *Creative Collage*, by Ivy Haley (£1-80) from which our two pictures are taken. The author, an experienced teacher of young children and of students is now a lecturer at the Lady Spencer Churchill College of Education, Oxford.

The subject is therefore well discussed for children and adults of all ages and the book is well illustrated with 75 photographs and 8 colour plates.

For people who find painting too messy and hazardous in a small home, creating a picture from any material to hand—fabrics, wools, silks, rubbings, string, cut-outs and embroidery stitches—gives a much more personal warmth to a framed picture than some hackneyed print.

As Ivy Haley says in her introduction: "To most people the words waste or scrap material conjure up visions of junkyards and scrap heaps—of things thrown away and of no further use to anyone. To others they represent a challenge and scope for invention and initiative."

In the realm of art the Embroiderers' Guild recently gave a most interesting exhibi-



such a collection of patterns. For people who like to press flowers (I am not one) Pamela McDowell's *Pressed Flower Collages and Other Ideas* (Lutterworth Press, £3-25) is regarded as a standard work. Illustrated with over 80 photographs and line drawings, including a selection of the author's work reproduced in full colour.

W. J.

By WINEFRIDE JACKSON

SHOULD we finally become part of the Common Market the French are hoping for a considerable upsurge in their ready-to-wear exports to this country. And vice versa.

For this reason more fashion writers than usual are now visiting Paris for the Prêt à Porter shows that include houses such as Yves St. Laurent, Lanvin, and Dior.

Whether these shows will ultimately supersede the haute couture remains to be seen, but it wouldn't surprise me. If so, the ready-to-wear would lose. For instance, there would be less experimenting with fabric and design and we might well have to forego much of the originality of the past—such as the beautiful handsewn patchwork evening skirts by St. Laurent that have been adapted to manufacture for all sorts of fabric from dress fabrics to suede. Or the beguiling interweaving of similar but slightly different prints in various shaped panels in one garment.

Whatever changes there may be in the future few moves are likely to come as a shock. The chairman of one of our biggest exporters of coats and suits, Mr. Jack Steinberg, tells me that they are already thinking in terms of many more millions in potential Common Market customers. This in turn might have to result in less variety of styles but much longer runs. Obviously other big firms on both sides of the Channel have also been working on potential changes.

It is true that in the past 15 years or so French manufactured clothes have improved enormously to the point where the firm of Mendes, which makes boutique clothes for several couturiers, can now launch an international collection of prêt à porter including the designs of our own Ossie Clark.

I still think that however much big business tries to streamline production, fashion will always come up with something individual to vary the monotony, such as our suede and sheepskin fashions above—two from this country, one from France. Can you immediately pick the French garment without looking at the caption?

From the lovely Loire

IN the heart of rural England two brothers run a rapidly growing wine-selling business in their spare time. They are called Yapp, owned by Robin, a 31-year-old local dentist, and Michael, a doctor now working in France. They specialise in Rhone and Loire wines that they sell from Hinkes Mill House, Mere, Wiltshire, with a very informative catalogue. Their licence lets them sell only in dozens which (unmixed) are carriage free.

I tasted some examples recently in the London cellars of Ralph Gibly of J. B. Parkinson & Co., and particularly liked Chateau d'Epirot, 1968/69, a full-bodied white Loire at £1-15 that was almost sweetish for a dry wine. It comes from Savenieres, a village near Angers, as does Chateau de la Biziole 1970, a fragrant, medium dry wine with an attractive "musiness" at £1-20. This latter won its owner, Barpo Brincard, a gold medal in Paris this year.

The Chenin Blanc grape makes some attractive sweet

white wines that go well with fruit and the brothers have a Coteaux du Layon 1969 at 80p and a Bonnezeaux 1966, slightly more aromatic, at the same price. Among the Rhone reds I enjoyed their Gigondas 1967 (Vidal-Fleury) at £1-10 for its smooth full flavour.

Christmas dozens must be ordered now to ensure delivery and Hatch, Mansfield of 64/65 Cowcross Street, London, EC1M 6JT, offer value in Sherry Case No. 9 which has nine Harveys sherries (three each of Bristol Dry, Bristol Cream and Luncheon) and three Banquet Amontillado sherry for £15.

Also at £15 is the "family dozen" of Francis Downman of 56/58 Tooty Street, London, S.E.1, which includes El Cid Amontillado, Cockburns tway port, and two each of Liebfraumilch, Nuits St. Georges, Anjou Rose, Sauternes and St. Emilion. Downman's "Christmas dozen" at £16 has two Roederer champagne, two El Cid sherry, Quinta do Noval late bottled port and seven quality wines from France and Germany.

JOHN MORRELL



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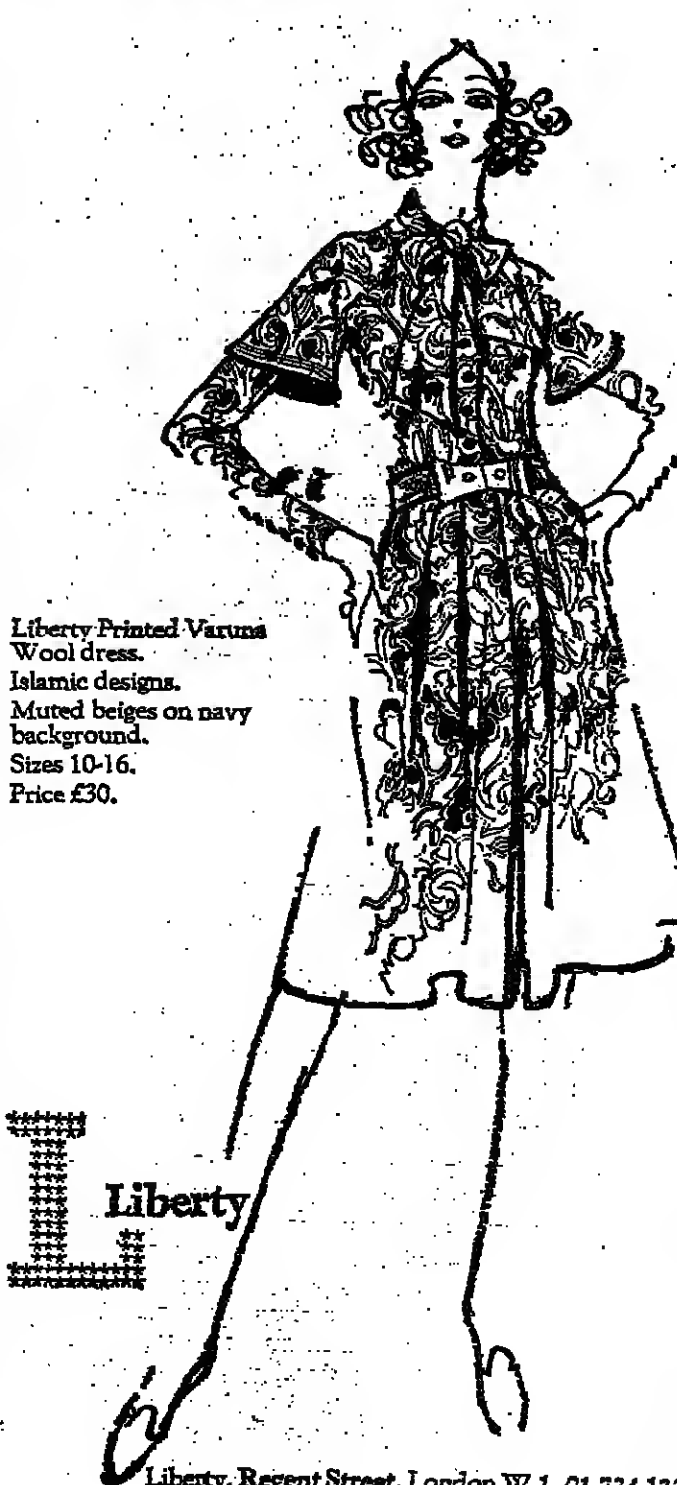
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Hypermarkets: This could be the start of something big

By MARY BROGAN

WHILE the struggle between the small opkepper and the super-market chains is still being waged, a new threat to the independent retailer looms ahead. Hypermarkets, ready an established fact life in the United States and in Europe, particularly Germany and France, are to make their first appearance in this country in 1973.

There has been some out- about the appearance of se giants, which will everything from furni- to food under one roof. The protest has ie, predictably, from ill tradesmen who anti- to their living being led yet again: another of argument is that the ermarkets will drain all life from town centres, hey tend to be built on outskirts.

ast week Sunderland oration published the its of a survey which out to discover just how i the objections are. market research team stigated the likely ts of a proposed 100,000 t hypermarket in Dox- Park, a new township the south-west of the . To the relief, one s, of all concerned, it to the conclusion that a hypermarket would an effect on the central of the town which d be "only just detect-

is more than likely the report will drive pponents, especially the neral opponents, of rmarkets into a frenzy that the rumbles of e and destroying the acter of towns will r in volume.

The trouble is that, as the Consumers' Association point out, nobody can say with authority what the effects of hypermarkets in this country would be, as there is none yet in existence here. In fact, the association are eagerly awaiting the day when a hypermarket opens so that they can investigate just how far the prophets of doom are justified.

Mr. Aylett Moore, Chair- man of Carrefour, a French- based company which will open its first British market two years from now, is naturally convinced that the future for this kind of development is very bright indeed.

"The reason why hyper- markets have not reached us before," he says, "is that our planning authorities are much more conservative than those in France or Germany. We are always slower to start on things— though when we do start I think we start better."

Mr. Moore also makes the point that there is no necessity for hypermarkets to be outside towns. Many of those in France are, but this is because it is essen- tial for the success of a market that communications should be good and in the typical French, and indeed English, town they are not.

Carrefour's first English venture is, however, being built in Telford New Town, near Wolverhampton, a place designed to allow for cars and for fast traffic and the store will therefore be in the centre of the town.

As far as the reaction of the customer is concerned, the company found, in a survey carried out in Hamp- shire, that once it had taken housewives to France and shown them exactly what a hypermarket was, the response was very enthusi- astic.

Among shoppers I have spoken to, reactions have been sharply divided. Those who are buying just for themselves or for one other person are not interested, those who are providing for a large family leap at the idea.

The only drawback which all shoppers seize on is that, to take full advantage of the facilities of a hypermarket, it is essential to have a car.

However efficient the public transport provided may be, nobody wants to clamber on and off a bus laden with a week's or a fortnight's provisions.

One suggestion made was that the markets should have large delivery vans which would deliver to certain areas on certain days, thus not only making it easier for women without cars but also cutting down on pollution and congestion. Alas, it is a dream which is not likely to be realised.



With the winter party season approaching, velvet shows no signs of losing its place in the popularity stakes. This graceful, scoop-necked dress by Simon Ellis is in crushed velvet, which shows marks less than the plain fabric. It comes in violet or wine, price £14-25, and will be available in three weeks from Dickins and Jones, London, W.1; Wilding's of Newport.

A WOMAN'S VOICE AT THE VATICAN MAKES HISTORY

By LESLIE CHILDE IN ROME



Lady Jackson, economist Barbara Ward, addressed a Vatican assembly in Rome last week — the first woman to do so.

A SLIM and attractive British woman, wearing a simple navy blue suit, made history last week. She became the first woman ever to address a Vatican assembly.

As she herself commented: "Finally a woman is speaking to the Church."

Ranged around Lady Jackson (the economist Barbara Ward) was, perhaps, one of the most challenging audiences she has ever had to face in a distinguished career that now ranks her among the Western world's most widely read and influential people.

Her speech to the third world Synod of Bishops can justly be described as powerful. The 210 Cardinals, Archbishops, Patriarchs, Bishops and Heads of Religious Orders were obviously impressed by the poise and humanity of her words.

An official of the Vatican's Justice and Peace Commission, to which the 57-year-old Lady Jackson belongs— said her synod address had had "a terrific impact."

A less partisan observer, a Belgian Monsignor, agreed. "It was brilliant," he told me. "She presented a synod delegates with valuable data which are certainly destined to stimulate them in later discussions."

"All too often many Bishops tend to ignore the hard facts of life."

It remains to be seen, however, whether that brilliant speech in which she called on the Roman Catholic Church to conduct itself "in the spirit of justice and poverty" will have any real effect on the actual outcome of this synod.

When the synod completes its work at the end of this month, some resolutions are due to be drawn up and submitted to the Pope.

Lady Jackson is one of the four trend-setting women attending the synod as expert-advisers during the far-ranging debate on world justice. Another is the English nun, Sister Mary Linscott, Superior General of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Nemours and president of the International Union of Superiors General.

Lady Jackson was chosen because of her sheer brilliance. It was indeed such an automatic choice that when the Pope announced that women would be attending a synod for the first time ever, it was universally taken for granted here that one of them would be the York-born economist who has established herself as one of Christendom's toughest champions.

During her stay here, Lady Jackson is living at the Michelangelo Hotel near the Vatican, and seeing to it that she does not get what she considers to be undue publicity.

that could bring something of a "personality cult" to the synod workings. She will give interviews only if they are arranged first by the Justice and Peace Commission.

When she stood up on Wednesday morning and addressed her "Dear Fathers in Christ," the synod delegates settled back knowing that the woman who advised two American Administrations was going to give them a lucid and cogent exposition of the challenge facing the Church today.

Lady Jackson, Roman Catholicism's best-known laywoman, bluntly reminded the bishops that it was ten years since the issue of world justice was first raised at the Vatican Council and five years since the Pope's landmark encyclical "Populorum Progressio." Yet during these years the basic facts of world wealth and world poverty had not changed.

She told them, too, that 75 per cent. of the world's resources are controlled and con-

sumed by a third of humanity and "the great majority of the world's Christians live in these wealthy lands."

Powerful stuff, indeed; especially coming as it did after days of futile and naive complaining about whether the Church should ease its laws governing priestly celibacy. A member of the Justice and Peace Commission pointed out: "The themes of hunger and poverty interest the entire world. The problems of the priesthood really have only a limited curiosity value—or a morbid interest."

Lady Jackson has been a full member of the Justice and Peace Commission since it was started in February, 1967. Her work with the Commission, including its general assemblies and steering commissions, brings her to Rome for at least three weeks every year.

The Commission was formed to help prod the Roman Catholic Church to get out into the world and to concern itself more closely with international problems, instead of staying shut up in the Vatican.

"We try to awaken the awareness of the people of God," an official explained and in her history-making speech the other day that is just what Lady Jackson set out to do.

She will stay in Rome until the synod ends and those possibly important resolutions are passed, although she may go off for a day or two to fulfil a lecture engagement.



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COOKERY A SOUFFLÉ THAT FLIPPED!

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

REMEMBER Rohin, my husband, who couldn't care less what he eats and maintains he prefers baked beans to any "fancy food"? Well, I finally wrought a miracle. I produced a dish he actually went wild about, a vegetable soufflé instead of just plain vegetables. The chicken didn't cause much interest but that soufflé... he flipped!

Contrary to public opinion these airy-fairy dishes are not the drams to make they have the reputation for. Once the mixture is right the only other thing which matters is the oven temperature. With gas or electric cookers the trick is to experiment on the quiet. If your soufflé flops as you take it out of the oven, the heat should be higher; if it comes out dry, cook your next one at a slightly lower temperature. If the dish is ready before you are don't panic, turn the heat down as low as it will go and don't open the door if you can help it.

Green Pea Soufflé
(Serves 4-6)
1lb. frozen peas; 2 lemons; 1½oz. butter; 1oz. flour; ½ pint milk; 4 egg yolks; 4 egg whites; salt, pepper and paprika.

Cook peas until tender, with the mint, in boiling salted water. Drain well and purée through a sieve, a food mill or in an electric blender.

Melt butter in a saucepan. Add flour and mix well. Gradually add milk, heating vigorously, until the mixture is thick and smooth. Leave to cool for two or three minutes and then beat in the egg yolks one by one. Mix in the pea purée and season with salt, pepper and a little paprika.

Beat egg whites until stiff, fold them into the soufflé base and pour the mixture into a greased soufflé dish (the dish should be only just over half full to allow for rising).

Bake in a medium hot oven (400°F. Reg. 5) for about 30-40 minutes, until well risen, lightly browned and a little cracked on the surface—about 30-35 minutes.

Courgette Soufflé with Cheese and Ham
(Serves 4-6)
1lb. courgettes; 1 small onion; 1½oz. butter; 1oz. flour; ½ pint milk; 2oz. grated cheese; 2oz. ham; salt, pepper and cayenne; 4 egg yolks; 4 egg whites.

Thinly slice courgettes. Peel and finely chop onion. Cook courgettes and onion in ½oz. butter until tender. Purée through a coarse sieve or a food mill.

Melt 1oz. butter in a saucepan. Add flour and mix well. Gradually blend in milk, stirring vigorously, until mixture is thick and smooth. Leave to cool for a few minutes and mix in courgettes, onions and grated cheese. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne.

Beat egg whites until stiff, fold them into a soufflé base and turn into a greased soufflé dish. Bake in a medium hot oven (400°F. Reg. 5) for about 30-40 minutes, until well risen, light golden on the top and very slightly cracked across the surface.

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TABLE TALK

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MACHINE-WASHED clothes can sometimes tear and tangle. The Washer Bag, made from white nylon net, is ideal for enclosing tights, nighties, net and lace in the machine. It is also useful for keeping garments sorted during washing. Available from Selfridges at 49p, post and package 15p.

HERBS

These decorative "meadow herbs" sachets keep clothes or linens sweet-smelling, 25p each (p. & p. 5p for two). And for ear-sickness sufferers there's a "herb ear pillow" stuffed with verbena, peppermint and rosemary, designed to help counteract headaches and nausea. It costs £2-30, p. & p. 18p. All from Robert Jackson & Co., Piccadilly, W.1.



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From the Coat Department on the second floor at

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When a junkman saw the light

By VICTORIA REILLY

ONE thing is certain, Christopher Wray has had a varied career: he has been a children's magician, a singer with a dance band, a stage-manager in rep, a mini-cab driver, a market stall holder trading in junk and a TV actor whose forte seems to be "villain's mate" roles.

But for the past seven years what Christopher Wray has mainly been doing is learning an awesome amount about how the Victorians and Edwardians lit their homes.

"It was an interest that started when things were bad in the theatre and my agent said I'd better find a sideline. So I took a stall in the Chelsea Antique Market and among all the junk I had an old lamp. It sold. I found two more and they sold. So I thought gosh, wouldn't it be nice to specialise."

And from this humble beginning his Lighting Emporium has grown, a vast treasure-trove of over 2,000 genuine, restored oil and gas lamps ranging in price from £3.25 to £85. Last week the Emporium opened its doors beyond World's End, at 600 King's Road, London, S.W.6. But this isn't the first shop that Mr. Wray has owned. For the last seven years he has operated from much smaller quarters two doors down from his new venture. "And this is where the Lamp Workshop will be, which opens next Wednesday."

Now that efficient back-up servicing is almost a thing of the past, it is this aspect of Mr. Wray's enterprise that intrigues me the most. For where on earth do you go to find a replacement for



Christopher Wray in his Lighting Emporium: the brass oil lamp he is holding has a white ribbed shade and costs £10.50. The gilded urn lamp with dragon handles (left foreground) costs £24.

a broken Cosmos lamp chimney, a new star hinge burner, a duplex shade holder or a polished brass fount? Even if you break a much-loved etched globe shade, for instance, Christopher Wray can come to the rescue. "I've got a marvellous old craftsman who etches glass globes for me and he does them exactly the way the Victorians did."

But the Lamp Workshop isn't just a repository for

useful spare parts; it is also a hospital. No oil lamp casually, however battered, is ever turned away by Mr. Wray and his team of five. "The workshop is our life-blood. We will service, restore and repair. We will also convert to electricity any oil or gas lamp a customer brings us—sometimes we've even done this within the hour." But on average repairs take two to three weeks, consider-

ably less, though, if a customer doesn't want his lamp polished and lacquered to look like new.

For people who don't live in London there is a mail-order catalogue of spare parts, costing 15p. Understandably, the best business Christopher Wray has ever done was during last year's electricity strike. But even without a repetition of that lucrative inconvenience, he seems confident

his lamps will sell. "Although a paraffin lamp isn't exactly an antique yet, it will be one day and can only go up in value."

The charm of these lights, whether they are wall brackets, hanging or table lamps (either "electrified" or still running on oil), is that there are hardly two that are alike. And in this age of mass produced conformity uniqueness is a thing to prize.

A REPORT published last week contains proposals which aim to make it easier for women with domestic responsibilities to follow a Civil Service career.

Called Women in the Civil Service, it has been enthusiastically praised by Lord Jellicoe, Minister in Charge of the Civil Service, and it confirms the Service's reputation as being enlightened and far-sighted employers of women.

The report proposes that women should be able to arrange their hours of work with more flexibility, and even be offered part-time work. Unpaid leave should be granted to mothers during school holidays and special leave—paid and unpaid—should be organised for urgent domestic matters.

It goes on to discuss how women who leave the Service to bring up a family might be drawn back when their children have grown up. For those who wish to remain at work, it is proposed that maternity leave should be lengthened.

As very few posts in the Civil Service are now closed to women and with the final implementation of equal pay due in 1975, the image of public service as a hallowed male preserve should finally disappear.

Dame Elsie Abbot, a third secretary at the Treasury until 1966, greeted the report with some astonishment. "When I joined the Civil Service in 1931," she said, "there was no equal pay and a woman could only marry in exceptional circumstances."

In fact, Dame Elsie was engaged for seven years before she was allowed to marry. Even then, in 1938, only two women of marriageable age had received such permission.

There was no proper means of recruitment at that time. "A woman came to talk to us at Oxford and she stressed the fact that the Civil Service wasn't cluttered. But some men still objected to working under a woman. I think that the war finally changed all this. Women were essential to the Service and the sex barriers began finally to break down after 1946."

Whether two children were young, Dame Elsie employed a nanny, as do many women in similar positions of seniority. In fact, for an able woman in the administrative class of the Service, life could be organised reasonably efficiently.

But for women in less privileged jobs anomalies are generally out of the question. The report suggests that day nurseries should be set up near Civil Service offices. Last year the Post Office provided a nursery for telephonists' children at Reading, which has vacancies for 30 children (20 are now there).

It is a tentative idea and several trial runs at places like Reading would have to be made before "bureaucratic nurseries" became everyday things. One cannot help but think that the present shortage of day nurseries makes this an unlikely eventuality.

A career where women are equal

By CHRISTINE VERITY



Dame Elsie Abbot, now retired from the Treasury as third secretary, considers the Civil Service has led the way for women's employment.

But, of course, such proposals are not merely benevolent. Staff shortages in the Service have made it necessary for proposals to be made to lure married women back to work. The danger is that in doing so they are leaving over backwards—a little bit too much.

For no one seems to have contemplated the cost which these married women might cause. To re-recruit a woman after several years' absence from her job would involve both time and labour. Some critics of the report think that by the time the Service might lower its standards.

If these problems can be ironed out then well and good, for the spirit of the report is sensible and shows great consciousness on the part of employers. Its most welcome proposal is that a woman with ageing or sick dependants should be helped with her domestic responsibilities wherever it is possible. She should be given unpaid

leave if it is required or part-time work in less urgent circumstances. This is the most heart-warming part of the report, for as Dame Elsie Abbot says: "These were the women who took most of the strain at work. The ones I felt most sympathy for."

But in the end there remains a small irony. Lord Jellicoe's comments on the report contain this interesting sentence: "There will also be consideration of how far these recommendations should apply to men in similar circumstances."

If the report were to be accepted in its present state it would mean that the widow and the single woman with her dependants would be entitled to more compassionate treatment than her male counterpart. This must be one of the first documents in the history of women's liberation where the man will be left, not merely equal, but behind.

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Something to play with

UP and down the country from now until Christmas adults will be buying toys not just for their children but more and more for themselves.

The adult toy craze originated in the United States a couple of years ago (some say that psychiatrists were largely the instigators) but in this country it wasn't until last year that it really got off the ground. And the "toy" that did it was "Newton's Cradle," a simple little affair that costs £4.50 and demonstrates the laws of action and reaction: five steel balls, suspended safely within a wooden frame, swing in ever changing combinations.

Miscellania Marketing, who manufacture the cradle in this country, describe it as a toy "with scientific and aesthetic appeal." In fact Miscellania are rather hot on the trail of scientific playthings; they also manufacture an American-designed toy called Magnon which has sold very well. It consists of a gyrating arm that moves across random-placed magnets through endless permutations of movement. It demonstrates magnetic field patterns at a cost of £4.20.

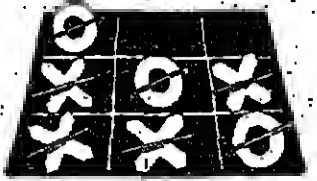
Manufacturers and retailers are at a loss for a suitable definition as to what actually constitutes an "adult toy." But they do agree that it is a business that seems to divide itself neatly in two: there are "executive" toys and there are "adult" toys.

The executive variety is best described as totally untaxing and relaxing doodles for the office, playable by one person at a time. An adult toy, on the other hand, is generally played with at home by several people and should be as taxing and teasing as possible, i.e., bridge, chess, Monopoly, Scrabble.

In time for the Christmas buying spree Miscellania, for instance, have brought out their version of that old favourite—the noughts and crosses game. The pieces are chromed acrylic and the board is shiny and black; it costs £4.20 from shops like Heal's (186, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1) or Etretera (47, Golders Green Road, London, N.W.11), and actually looks nice enough to admire as well as play.

But my own favourite noughts and crosses game is still the elegant three-dimensional one made by the Rumbold Gallery of Liss in Hampshire. And "Four Square," the futuristic version manufactured by Presents of Sloane Street (129, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1) is, at £8, a beautiful object/game.

Noughts and crosses at £8 may seem expensive, not to mention hedonistic, when half the world goes hungry. But

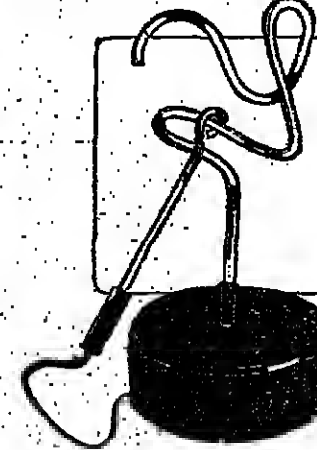


Miscellania's noughts and crosses: £4.20 from Heal's and Etretera, N.W.11.

the manufacturers I talked to feel that the price for an adult toy is right as long as it falls within a £2-£10 range.

But Geoffrey Rosen of Etretera, a giftware shop with a high turnover in toys for adults, finds that a steep price is no deterrent at all. "During the last two and a half weeks I've sold 37 American-made fibre lamps at £35 each."

For those who don't yet know what a fibre lamp is, it looks remarkably like a well-endowed dandelion head; this particular model stands 18ins. high, has a circumference of 12ins. and consists of around



Oops, a test for the steady hand: £4.20 from Heal's, W.1.

10,000 tiny fibres that when lit up, constantly change colour, shimmer and shake. Mr. Rosen describes this current number-one, best-seller "toy" as "an executive tension breaker."

V.R.

let's talk duvets

... "dooveys" or continental quilts, large bags filled with down, have been warming Europe for many years. While at home under three times the weight of sheets, blankets and eiderdown, we also sometimes need bedsocks. In a recent survey 90% of the poll found a duvet more comfortable, warmer yet cool enough in summer and far easier to bed make. Conventional bedmaking is hard work, children won't, husbands won't, why then should you? Unfortunately there isn't enough down in the world for everyone to save on bedmaking and what there is costs a fortune. So L.C.I. have invented a super new filling called 'Terylene' P.3 which is lighter and warmer than feathers, dust free, non-allergenic, washable and cheaper!... and this is where Aeonics come in... we will wrap it in a Doria lining and supply you a brand-new finished quilt at factory prices or pack it all up into a do-it-yourself kit that you can finish in under 1 hour. Now you can afford what before today was only a luxury of the wealthy, 18 different sizes, prices from £4.50 D.L.Y. Kits. Send stamped addressed envelope for details to Aeonics Ltd. (Dept. 9) 199A Sreatham Rd., Mitcham, Surrey. Tel.: 01-640 3241.

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SUNDAY MORNING WITH

Mandrake

British passion not consuming

HERE is something almost Biblical about the action-packed visit to Britain of Ralph Nader, the American prophet of consumerism. He has breezed like a modern version of Paul, criticising, preaching, recruiting disciples all over the place.

But now that he is back in his own country, what has he left behind? Apart from a unsettled industry (especially in the car industry) and a distinct impression among television viewers of a bad case of over-zealousness?

When he arrived, preparations were already being made for a "Nader's Raiders" type of mission in Britain. Charles Hawes, a brilliant director of the Consumer Association, publishers of *Which?*, and of Nader's own Washington papers, Willy Osborne, together with supporters conferred the master in between his appearances on stage, screen and in the press.

Nader's pithy advice on tactics, served at a private meeting in the suite at the Piccadilly Hotel, morning last week, did nothing to blunt their enthusiasm or reverence for Nader, who agreed to act as their spokesman. "Get in there and be as aggressive as the out of control."

Other "shadow" leaders proposed new organisations were less enthused, and reported to have treated Nader's visit as a comprehensive list of reasons why Naderism could simply be transplanted to Britain.

There is finance: we do have the plethora of trusts to cough up funds, and we have a highly linked group of companies like Unilever, ICI and the motor industry.

There is the question of status: the British Commissioners may be up to six months to see the new organisation, Public Interest Research.

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Second spring

WHEN Douglas Jay, the Labour party's most militant committed anti-Marketeer, speaks in the Common Market debate this week, he can, if he wishes, do so from the Opposition front bench: it's up to him.

When in 1967 Douglas Jay departed from the Cabinet, most people assumed that it was his anti-Market stance which was solely responsible; but observers close to the scene reckoned that the unpopularity provoked by his decision, as President of the Board of Trade, to make Stansted into London's third airport had quite a lot to do with his departure, as well.

How he feels about Wilson's surprise decision to reach for him in this emergency, Jay is not saying. Nor is it clear whether Wilson's move signifies Jay's permanent return from the wilderness, or just a temporary ad hoc recall.

The likelihood that Wilson will reward Jay permanently for his contribution to the debate is, according to one observer, "unlikely, knowing Wilson." Anyway, Jay says, he wouldn't be interested, unless he was offered a ministerial post.

A stooping, sad-looking man with a small head, Jay cuts a lonely figure in the House of Commons. But on Thursday he did show some animation: "We've just had a splendid speech from Gerald Nabarro. He is awfully silly at times, but this was splendid."

How does he explain his own party's reversal on the Market? According to Jay, there has not been one. "No one in the 1967 Cabinet agreed to accept the Six's Agricultural policy."

Jay has his local, as well as national, territorial loyalties. He has lived in Hampstead for years and years, and he is rigid about which streets do or do not belong to the area. About some other Hampstead dwellers, like Michael Foot, he is very scathing: "He has only lived there for 15 years."

Like a medium, Jay talks of how Hugh Gaiskell would have behaved now: "Certainly against making any application to join."



"The Rebirth of Yost," by Don Baum.

Treat for the Louvre

"HEF has always liked art," says Leroy Nieman. "Picasso and Jackson Pollock were his kick before I ever met him." Hef is Hugh Hefner, of the *Playboy* Imperium, and Leroy Nieman is the house artist.

Today, 18 years after the foundation of *Playboy* magazine, the results of Hefner's cultural inclination are now on show in Chicago, in the shape of "Beyond Illustration, the art of *Playboy*."

The show may come as a surprise to some. Even a disappointment. The magazine does, after all, have a fairly special set of visual associations.

When girls do appear in the magazine, they are usually in the upper reaches of the *Playboy* building. Paul has a fringe of beard, but is mild and apparently otherwise unsaturnian. The offices are decorated with characteristic art work, such as a Paul Davis painting on a barrel, and a Don Baum, which consists of a snail and a parrot in a cageful of memorabilia.

"We have used both fine artists and commercial artists," Paul says. "Oddly enough, it is the commercial artists who have usually been the most inhibited." The fine artists? "I don't find working for the magazine any different from my normal work."

"We were worried about

that," confessed Art Paul, "but Segal explained that to him. Playmates mean beauty, and pregnant girls seem to him the most beautiful." Art Paul has been the art director from the beginning. He created the original Bunny emblem (there was a fortuitous brief period in which the magazine was to be called *Stag Party*, for which he devised a horned creature).

"It's like the title of the show... we want art work that will itself stimulate the imagination," Paul explains. We are—reports my friend Anthony Haden-Guest—in his offices in the upper reaches of the *Playboy* building.

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museum director, Ellen Lanyon, who does still-lives, dissects. None of them seem to mind being packaged in with the boscums and the buttocks, and what artist would? They all seem delighted," says Art Paul. And if nothing else, the exhibition will at least put new life into the old defence—one only bought the magazine to look at the art work. No, no. The Art work.

Inside Queen's

THE real mystery about the Sinn Féin president's besieged visit to Queen's University, Belfast, last week was why as many as 250 students in this still mainly Protestant university were willing to take on the Army for him. Traditionally, students' attitudes at Queen's have always been about as revolutionary as the water wheel.

Before the war, Queen's took almost no interest in events like the Spanish Civil War, which inspired part of a whole generation to militant protest at most British universities. Even in the fifties, when state-aided higher education filled a third of its 5,000 places with young Roman Catholics, there were still no signs of rebellion against Ulster's status quo.

One reason was that Queen's, as an institution, insulated itself from the tangled racial problems and stresses on the community: it is only recently that its social studies have started to embrace them.

A more powerful factor is that the university, unlike its English counterparts, draws the overwhelming majority of its students from within a 50-mile radius. They are therefore less able to cut themselves off from their parents' outlook and way of life.

In 1968, People's Democracy started out as a mass student movement, but lost the backing of most Queen's students when they realised that its leaders were Socialists. That was why only 50 young people set out on the famous civil rights march which ended in the Burntollet ambush in January, 1969.

Thomas MacGiolla, the official Sinn Féin leader, did well to enlist the sympathy of three times as many; but he would have done a great deal better at the London School of Economics,

Opportunity knocks twice for Nixon

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON must be a brave man to want to visit Moscow again, because his last visit, in July, 1959, was an unmitigated disaster.

In the first place, the United States Congress had one of its rushes of blood to the head a few days before Nixon, then Vice-President, started his visit and had called on President Eisenhower to proclaim a "Capitulation Week." During this week, said Congress, America would pray for the liberation of the "enslaved peoples" behind the Iron Curtain.

Eisenhower toned down the language a little, but by the time Nixon reached Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev was jumping up and down with rage at this "provocation." He told Nixon that the timing of the proclamation reminded him of the Russian proverb that "people should not go to the toilet where they eat."

Nixon did little to calm the situation by indulging in a piece of American-style politicking. He went for walks around Moscow handing out half-point pens with his name written on them. He offended their pride because his gimmick-gifts implied that they had no pens of their own. The result was that they felt obliged to give him their own pens in return and he wound up with a pocketful of old-fashioned and often expensive fountain pens.

The Russians' touchy national pride was offended further by the American Exhibition at Sokolniki Park which Nixon had gone to open. It was full of splendid things, products which were part of everyday life in the United States, but which seemed unattainable even to the faithful party members who were allowed into the exhibition by the Russian authorities.

They looked at the exhibition with envy, but Khrushchev and his colleagues were furious once again. They assumed that the Americans were trying to tell the Russians that this was the life you can lead under "Capitalism" and that the whole exhibition was a deliberate attempt to undermine the Communist leadership.

The explosion point for Khrushchev came—my friend Christopher Dobson, who was there, tells me—as he walked round the exhibition with Nixon, and was shown a new type of television tape which enabled instant replays to be shown. It is common enough now, but at that time it was revolutionary. Khrushchev, as he watched what he had been doing only seconds before, was so astonished he let his guard drop. His anger and his envy showed, and from there it was only a few short yards to the notorious kitchen debate, where the two men indulged in a most undiplomatic slanging match.

One of the more satisfying aspects of this encounter was the way in which the American Secret Servicemen guarding Nixon and their Russian counterparts guarding Khrushchev started their own private little war, hacking and punching one another in the melee. One or two of the foreign correspondents who had been pushed around by the K.G.B. took the opportunity to indulge in some shrewd, revengeful blows.

But the main result of the encounter was total hate on Khrushchev's part for Nixon. From then on, the Russian always referred to Nixon as "that son of a bitch."

ON Chinese charts a relic of the old days called "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" is challenging the "International" in popularity. Originally an army song, this colorful ditty was ordered to be sung throughout the nation on October 1, China's National Day. Since then it has been propagated widely and performed, in tune with a resurgence of China's "war preparedness" campaign.

Two of the more electric lines of T.M.R.D.E.P.A. state: "Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses"; and, "Don't take liberties with women." The tune, Mandrake is assured, is original, and far more catchy than that other recent hit: "The Three-Step Work Style Song."

Peril in new Channel rules

By PETER GILL

THREE Englishmen will meet three Frenchmen at Trinity House, in London, on Tuesday to hammer out a plan to avert shipping disasters in the middle of the Channel.

The British side will be led by Capt. Sir George Barnard, deputy master of Trinity House, the body responsible for making our waters safe and navigable. The French side will be led by Mr. Paul Petry, director of the French Lighthouse and Buoyage Authority.

Their problem is the gap of three and a half miles that separates the treacherous Sandettie and Falls sandbanks in mid-Channel. At present, only down-Channel traffic is allowed through the gap; from the beginning of next year this stream of shipping will be confronted by some of the largest tankers in the world going the other way.

The scheme, evolved by the British Department of Trade and Industry, received the final go-ahead earlier this month from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, the London-based United Nations body that deals with international shipping.

Its introduction is vociferously opposed by a substantial proportion of British sea-going opinion, including Trinity House whose experts will have to mark the new scheme with

buoys and lightships and whose pilots will have to take ships through it.

Capt. Norman Knowles, a senior Cinque Ports pilot with 15 years experience: "I've no doubt there's going to be a disaster there, and I say that with my pilot's hat on. We've looked at this scheme very carefully, and I'm telling you it's crazy."

"The whole purpose of traffic routing is to stop ships attacking each other on opposing courses. This lunatic scheme is doing the very thing that routing was trying to prevent."

When routing was first introduced in the Dover Strait four years ago, up-Channel traffic was directed to keep to the French side of the Sandettie. But since then the age of the super-tanker has dawned, and their masters have sometimes found insufficient water in this part of the Channel. So they have taken the only course open to them—the deeper water on the English side of the sand-bank.

For the past two years, Trinity House has been canvassing a regularly simple alternative to the present routing system. It involves the reversal of the present traffic flow to ensure that heavily-laden tankers on their way up-Channel are allowed to use the deeper water on the English side.

Although the Trinity House scheme has been discussed by the D.T.I. and I.M.C.O., its proponents complain it has not been properly assessed by sea-going opinion. Limited surveys, conducted by Trinity House itself and the Mercantile Marine Service Association, have shown that an overwhelming majority of ships' masters favour this proposal; but the D.T.I. has neither accepted their verdict nor agreed to conduct its own surveys.

Yet the British Government has been far from idle in reacting to public disquiet over Channel collisions and the risk of massive beach pollution. The British Government has prompted I.M.C.O. to transform the traffic rules in the Channel from a "recommendation" to mariners into a compulsory obligation.

When routing is made mandatory next year, the D.T.I. will also enforce it. A radar tracking station at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, will detect the rule-breakers, and helicopters will be sent to tell them of the error of their ways. Should a British ship be in the wrong lane, its master will be punished.

Other safety ploys are in the pipeline. Next month the D.T.I. will sponsor an investigation into the need for a Channel Advisory Service to maintain radio contact with boats in the Channel, and advise them of hazards.

On the deep tanker route through the Dover Strait, much depends on whether Trinity House's dire predictions of disaster are realised. The D.T.I. it is said, is not so inflexible as to rule out even radical alternatives if its experts are proved wrong.

The public outcry after a disaster in this area would undoubtedly be immense. The problem would be whether its cause was the controversial routing procedure or good old fashioned shoddy seamanship.



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Two ways of looking at car show-rooms

Likewise the little "plug" at the end for the Japanese was inconspicuous and in rather bad

Subsidised transport
FOR goodness' sake let us get a bit of fact in this otherwise pointless discussion. Of course railways are subsidised in the sense that they can no longer cover the whole of their costs themselves and they cannot do that because their competitors have never been required to do so. It is like dependence on drugs. We've built up a system in

which the economy depends to a growing extent on subsidised road transport; and we know that the removal of that subsidy or even the application of serious rules would put the haulier out of business. This is the problem which even a completely honest government must

seemingly unavoidable. — L.
ERVINE - BROWN, Tilston,
 Cheshire.

Crime mustn't pay

THERE is a simple way of preventing criminals enjoying the fruits of crime. It would also kill two birds with one stone and satisfy the people who think long prison sentences inhuman. I think it was the Archbishop of

antebury who said that four years should be the maximum period of imprisonment.)

A very brief Act would enable judges to sentence convicted prisoners to be held in prison for four years—and thereafter until the money (jewels, pictures or whatever) is recovered." It would be for the Court of Appeal... Criminal Division to decide when the condition could be considered to be fulfilled.—C. V. McNALLY, Sheffield.

Investigators

NETHER Peter Morley nor

N Miss Liz Hall, featured in your "Spy Threat to Industry," belong, or have ever belonged to the Association of British Investigators. Readers may have formed the opinion, that, because he previously abided by the Association's Code of Conduct, Mr. Merken, therefore, was a member. — PETER A. HEIMS, P.R.O. Association of British Investigators, Leatherhead, Surrey.

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Churchill embattled

A first-hand view of
those critical
years in the trenches

Winston S. Churchill, Volume III, 1914-1916,
by Martin Gilbert (Heinemann).
£4.50 until January 1, 1972; subsequently £5.60

THIS is a wonderful book. From its pages emerges a living Churchill who towers morally above his fellow politicians and whose courage is that of a paladin whom nothing can dismay, yet whose fundamental tenderness shines out in his letters to his wife, which are very touching and appear refreshingly springs in the deserts of tactics and trench warfare. Martin Gilbert gives us a sense of Churchill struggling for his political existence in 1915, when, like a holed at the Dardanelles, contrived to keep afloat, sustained by courage alone. This volume is of particular interest to me because it is the story of the beginnings of my friendship with Churchill, which lasted his death. I was pleased that I was an officer—always went on in the trenches and as always at the scene of fighting. This was the thing that appealed to him, who admired

by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD SPEARS

fighting men, to the extent that in later years he liked to get the New Zealand General, Bernard Freyberg, to strip after dinner and show guests his 25 wounds. Like all the young soldiers of those days, I learned rather to despise the politician Churchill, who, a cavalry officer like myself, had wandered off into the unhealthy purities of Whitehall, there to become a noisy show-off. So it came as a complete surprise to me to find that in France I was in contact with a brilliant and, morally as

well as physically, brave man who was generous and clear-sighted, with views on the conduct of the war which I felt certain were sound. At that time I kept a series of tiny diaries, one for each year of the war. They contained no military secrets and a few years ago I told my secretary to burn these old booklets. Luckily she did not and I am glad to think they have been of some use in helping Mr. Gilbert determine dates and places during Winston's sojourn in France in 1915 and 1916. After it had been decided that Churchill was not to command a brigade, but only a battalion, and that I was to remain a liaison officer, he was forever coming over and asking me to take him in this point and that, and characteristically, he nearly always appeared the bearer of some new invention—a bullet-proof waistcoat, anti-trench socks, waterproof clothing that would have served Nos. well but was so heavy that it would have drowned a whale, and, once, a marvellous pistol that fired an incredible number of

bullets. himself unfair, and, as he gradually told me the real story, I became convinced that, had the original plan been put through with a minimum of efficiency and intelligence, the war would have been won by then, and this I still believe. I well remember the agony of suspense with which he awaited the Dardanelles report. He knew that the weak, the hesitant, those who were weakly aware of their own faults, were trying to place the blame on him. To be with him in those days was like standing by a man on the rack. His courage matched his control and he taught me something then which has often helped me since: you cannot eliminate a worry, you cannot replace it by a blank mind, but you can obtain some relief by replacing one worry with another. The change can of itself provide a respite. Mr. Gilbert's description of the Dardanelles affair is remarkable. As I read it Churchill seemed to be there telling me the story, and I found myself listening again to his breathless, poignant, heart-breaking account of ships being blown up and crews disappearing by the hundred, hopeless uncertainty and great bravery pitted against deadly mines, unlocated guns: the whole nightmare scene unfolding against a crazy background of the Ministry at home, each motivated by his personal impulse of self-interest, crossing each other's paths regardless of the damage their lack of unity might create.

Pistol firing viciously

On that day he was following me down a communication trench near a very nasty spot. Soucher village at the foot of the Vimy ridge, within a stone's throw of the German trenches, when I heard, close to my head, a flow of bullets as of a machine gun burst. With a speed born of practice I dived round the next traverse in the belief we were the victims of a not very unusual daylight raid.

My own revolver in hand, I perceived, determined to be the first to shoot if a head appeared over the edge. None did. Very cautiously I peered round the traverse and saw Churchill holding the lanyard, from which hung his pistol which was firing viciously while he tried to guide its muzzle away from his own feet. Any one who has ever tried to do this knows how well high impossible it is. But my friend looked so funny dancing about like a cat on hot bricks that I collapsed on the duckboard seized with uncontrollable laughter.

Churchill then, or when reminded of the incident later, never found it as funny as I did. When I met him at St. Omer in 1915, his basic fighting instincts had been aroused, for he had been promised command of a brigade. I was flattered to learn that he had asked, and presently pressed hard, for me as his Brigade Major. Although I had some doubts at first concerning my own capacity, I gladly accepted, and it was with joy I heard he had asked for our mutual friend, Archie Sinclair, of the 1st Life Guards, later leader of the Liberal Party, as his second in command. That brigade, I thought, might not be led by military geniuses, but it would prove that true and trusting friends could give a good account of themselves.

Threatened with a court martial

I was as disappointed as was Churchill, where we were informed I could not be spared and was, in fact, threatened with a court martial for pressing my request to be relieved of liaison duties, which consisted in being the constant recipient of the complaints of each army against the other. Even so, I cannot say I shared Churchill's belief that, given a brigade, he would really have made his mark as a soldier, for I did not think a brigade offered the scope needed to blaze a trail to victory. Yet, day by day, talk by talk, my admiration and respect grew, along with an affection for this brave creature whose love of country was the one passion that exceeded his adoration for his wife. He never discussed her, and rarely quoted from her letters, yet you could not but realise his devotion and respect for her.

In fact I thought he was a little frightened of her, rather frightened of baring or meeting her. The impression grew out of the fact that when, on very rare occasions in Paris, he gambled a little at the Travellers Club and invariably lost, it would not occur to him not to confess to his wife. Instead, he would go off and buy her a hat of similar price in his loss from the celebrated Caroline Reboux who, by mouth full of pins and a pair of scissors in each hand, would then and there build a wonderful creation out of a handful of twisted felt. When I first met Churchill in France he had just left the Government, burdened with responsibility for the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. This was in

Honour bound to attack

It was a wonderful treat to listen to Churchill on the Dardanelles. But I remember even more clearly perhaps because it was so vivid and dramatic, his account of the naval battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands.

Gilbert tells the story. I repeat it as Churchill told it to me. He explained how Admiral Cradock, off the coast of Chile in November 1914, disregarded his instructions to keep his ships concentrated around the Canopus, the slow but biggest British ship in South America, because it was so vivid and dramatic, his account of the naval battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands. Churchill, then First Lord, described how Cradock, having sighted the German ships, felt in honour bound to attack without waiting for the protection of the Canopus. A big sea was running, which largely masked our guns as they sank in the trough of the waves. In any case our German ships, running invisible against the coast, whereas ours, the horizon were shown more clearly every minute by the setting sun, sitting targets for the German gunners.

All our ships were sunk and some 1,500 sailors, including the Admiral, drowned. Churchill's great admiration for Fisher, the newly-appointed First Sea Lord, dated, I think, from those days. Fisher, that von Spee would now make for the Falkland Islands. His deduction was quite correct: von Spee's object was to destroy our powerful wireless installation on that island. Together with Churchill, Fisher overcame Jellicoe's natural reluctance to allow his two best battle cruisers, the invincible and the inflexible, to be taken from him to avenge Cradock.

German ships sighted

Churchill sent orders to the Admiral Superintendent at Devonport that these ships must sail at once. Fisher and Winston fretted at not being told the date of their departure and telegraphed demanding to be told. Then came the answer: the ships could not possibly sail before midnight on November 13.

Superstitious as Winston was, this was too much. The Admiral Superintendent was told that the ships must sail before midnight on the 12th with as many dockyard men on board as were necessary to complete the work which had to be done, and he was given to understand that his own position depended on this order being obeyed. So they sailed on time under Admiral Sturdee, laden with workmen, and disappeared into the absolute mists of radio silence.

The period of radio silence lasted from November 13 to December 8, when a signal was received from Admiral Sturdee from the Falkland Islands stating that the German ships were in sight and that his ships were coaling. The heads of the Admiralty looked at each other in consternation as the signal was handed round.



Spears in 1915, about the time he met Churchill in France, here a battalion commander with Sir Archibald Sinclair.

To be caught coaling in those days was the equivalent of being almost unarmed. The ships were in the condition of a snake shedding its skin. It seems that there was an immensely long jetty in the Falklands, and as Sturdee got his ships under way, the watching Germans suddenly saw the tripod masts of the Dreadnoughts appear and realised they were doomed. They turned and fled.

Colours nailed to the mast

Every effort was made by the British ships to increase speed—the officers even burnt the frames of their family photographs to provide fuel for the engines. Hour by hour our ships gained on the enemy, and on December 8 every German ship except the Dresden was sunk in those icy waters.

Contrary to what had happened to our sailors at Coronel, none of whom the Germans saved, we rescued a good many German seamen, but von Spee went down heavily with his flagship, its band playing the German national anthem, its colours nailed to the mast. Thus died a brave enemy who not long before had told the German colony of Santiago, who greeted him with flowers, that they had best save some as they might be needed for his funeral.

Churchill was always moved by a brave action and never failed to acknowledge it in an enemy.

This book entitles us to hope we may look forward to further volumes of this great life, which should be read by every responsible person in this country. Mr. Gilbert's work is of national importance, as well as of immense interest.

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LINKS IN A GOLDEN CHAIN

By NIGEL DENNIS

The Cousinhood: The Anglo-Jewish Gentry by CHAIM BERMANT. Eyre & Spottiswoode, £5.

THERE'S been no stinting here. The Cousinhood is the story of the Anglo-Jewish gentry, and the production is as opulent as the subject—excellent paper, good print, generous layout, the title in letters of gold. And the author, Chaim Bermant, has come up to scratch, too, with an easy, leisurely prose and just the right blend of the benign and the dignified.

And so they pass before our eyes—Cohens, Sassoons, Rothschilds, Goldsmids, d'Avigdor, Montefiores, Samuels, Sebags, Henriques, and their cousins numberless as John's flocks—all excellent people with bags of land and money, houses in styles Gothic, Renaissance, and Palladian, with here and there a sweetness of moonlight on a merchant's bank. They were all well settled in by Edward VII's reign, when latter-day names such as Clure, Wolfson, Sieff, Marks, and Weidenfeld were written only in the stars.

To review their financial achievements would be repetitious, commonplace, and even uninteresting. Even their philanthropy is too famous to be remarked. As for their religion, its old austere have long since shaken down into outlandish observances resembling, in attitude if not in creed, the weekly jog-trot of the Church of England.

Their beginnings were always more exotic than their ends: the story of the Sassoons, for example, is a fascinating one but reaches its peak in the old Baghdad of long ago, compared with which Trent Park and the Bicester Hunt, even when backed by Bombay and Hong Kong, seem a little provincial. But that is the price we must all pay for windowing up in the right circles: once we exchange the turbans for the toppers, we make better marriages and acquire better titles, but lose the glamour what we make in death.

Consequently, it is the wider, older cousin of the Anglo-Jewish elite that commands our interest in this history. Of these, Sir Moses Montefiore is by far the highest and best, combining in his person the resources of Croesus, the vitality of Methuselah, and the zeal of Dr. Livingstone.

Sheriff of London in 1854, Sir

Moses made it his simple duty to hasten to the assistance of his brethren in whatever part of the world they might need it. "When they have reason to weep, my eyes shed tears," he declared—and summoning his great coach ("a veritable drawing-room on wheels," Mr. Bermant says), he would fly over the face of the earth pleading with the princes of the world and disembarking torrents of gold.

When the great coach got stuck, as it did on the way to St. Petersburg, Sir Moses only stepped out and plugged on, crossing frozen rivers on foot, trudging over snow-covered roads. Whole towns and villages turned out to cheer Sir Moses along his many routes; nothing like it, Mr. Bermant says, "had been known in Europe since the days of the 12th century false Messiah Sabbatai Triv."

"He went on one mission to his fifties, two in his sixties, two in his seventies, four in his eighties, and four in his nineties." Most of these were to the Holy Land. While he was active in Jew, whether in some dingy hamlet in Poland, or some dusty mella in Morocco, he could feel completely forsaken. In the last resort, there was Britain and Sir Moses.

Ramsgate was the home of this excellent man, and in Ramsgate he laid his wife to rest in a replica of Rachel's tomb. In Ramsgate he died, three months short of his 101st birthday—shaky on his pins by then, of course, but still able to "sign

cheques, which he did in great number."

Far, far away, at the most opposite extreme from Sir Moses, flourished a cousin of his, Elim d'Avigdor. Elim wrote fiction about "merry rustic folk" and a pamphlet called "The New Zealand Midland Railway."

"Up in its way a work of fiction," Mr. Bermant says. Elim dabbled in many enterprises, including railways, Zionism, and civil engineering, but as a d'Avigdor with a Goldsmid mother, he could not put up with his commonplace status, which was that of a middle-class Englishman with a middle-class income. His great dream was to inherit "the Goldsmid estates... in Kent, which were entailed upon the male line."

No less than 24 expectant heirs stood higher than Elim in the queue. But suddenly they began to die at a terrific rate—in ones, twos, even "in batches." At last, only the tenant-for-life, a sickly baronet, barred the way and a marriage hurriedly, soon produced a daughter. A year later, came another daughter, next year another daughter—four, five, six, seven daughters, and finally, an eighth.

There was nothing for it. The ailing baronet came to terms with the sturdy Elim. With trembling hand, he arranged handsome provisional allowances for up to 100 new contracts. Now, all Elim had to do was sign.

But when the moment came, Elim, amazingly, could not bring himself to sign. He had died.

Is this the saddest story in the world?

In between the extremes of Elim and Sir Moses came the solid fellows and their wives—one of them too-too solid to be uninteresting, but most of them commo-or-garden viscounts, baronets, bankers, friends of kings, millionaires, and fox-hunters. Did the off-beat strain die out with Siegfried Sassoon and that admirable part-time novelist Robert Henriques?

Mr. Bermant is not reassuring. The present Lord Rothschild has been known—presumably in moments of absent-mindedness—to use a gold ingot as a paper-weight. Dr. Miriam Rothschild has made herself a world expert on bees: she drinks a plain Burgundy. Hugh Montefiore (the family have been very deposed about it) has gone over to Canterbury and is Bishop of Kingston. The face of Lord Bessborough (a Samuel) is "wrinkled with smiles," probably because he is a man who "enjoys his wealth unashamedly."

The problem for the rest of the cousins is that they have done too well. Take Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, an M.P. He was "considered for government's premiership," but that's no advantage to him now. "Heath's new model Tory party and Heath's England" have no openings for "wealthy Tory aristocrats."

It makes one pretty glum: one million unemployed at the very top, and there's another damned queue. Only a very plain Burundyt, it seems, can cause England's face to be wrinkled with smiles.

COMMANDING CONTRASTS

By CORRELLI BARNETT

Montgomery as Military Commander by RONALD LEWIS. Batsford, £3.50.

Alexander of Tunis as Military Commander by W. G. F. JACKSON. Batsford, £3.60.

WELL timed for the twenty-ninth anniversary of the opening of the Second Battle of Alamein on 23 October, 1942, the latest volumes in the Batsford series of great commanders provide critical studies of the two generals who defeated Rommel in that battle and expelled him from Egypt and Libya.

In Montgomery as Military Commander, Ronald Lewis sees a man who throughout his career remained his own worst enemy, again and again offsetting his immense professionalism by ill-judged speech or action.

Montgomery's curious loss of touch to the feelings and likeliest responses of others derives, Mr. Lewis argues, from the oafery or innocence of a man who chose to isolate himself in his own professional task of the moment, and also from the egotism of one who believes that the key sector of the war, or campaign, was where he happened to be.

Thus such stupendous rows as over the Allied plan for the invasion of Sicily in 1943 or the narrow-versus-broad-front controversy in Europe in 1944 were provoked and fuelled by Montgomery's personality and methods of trying to get his way.

When in 1944 it at last dawned on Montgomery that his quarrel with Eisenhower was

likely to result in his being sacked, he was born astounded and genuinely contrite.

Mr. Lewis's re-assessment confirms that Montgomery was also his own worst enemy in writing the tendentious and not always accurate accounts of his own triumphs. Mr. Lewis makes clear, for example, that whatever the merits of Montgomery's plan and leadership at Second Alamein—and he sees them as considerable—it was not a battle that went exactly according to a Master Plan to a forezone victorious conclusion.

How therefore does Montgomery stand when his own worst enemy has done with him? He stands, according to Mr. Lewis, as one of the few British generals who could look the Prussian professionals in the face.

For clear-sighted impartiality Mr. Lewis's book could hardly be bettered. Lieutenant-General Sir William Jackson has had in some ways a harder task, for there are few spicy anecdotes, few salty apophorisms, to illumina-

te Alexander's personality; few dramatic or controversial episodes to reveal his character as a man.

Thus we read, to Alexander of Tunis as Military Commander, of Alexander's polished, urbane, and successful as the leader of coalition armies in North Africa and Italy; of his brilliant strategy and battle-handling.

We read that his Irish Guardsmen in the first world war and his Baltic Freikorps in 1919 alike succumbed to his powers of personal leadership; that his American colleagues had complete confidence in him—and yet by the end of the book we still feel a little disconnected, the smiling, courteous, elegant figure of Alexander with all these happenings.

Although "Alexander of Tunis as Military Commander" is an able and perceptive study, indeed the most complete portrait of Alexander that has been written, it is a little too cool, aloof and aristocratic gaze still remains a mystery.

FICTION

EVIL EYEFUL

By FRANCIS KING

IRIS MURDOCH, An Accidental Man. Chatto, £2.

BERNARD KOPS, The Passionate Past of Gloria Gage. Secker & Warburg, £1.90.

SUSAN HILL, Strange Meeting. Hamish Hamilton, £1.75.

LEN DEIGHTON, Declarations of War. Cape, £1.50.

COLIN SPENCER, Panic. Secker & Warburg, £1.90.

WHENEVER I have lectured on the contemporary English novel abroad—west or east, this or that side of the Iron Curtain—Iris Murdoch has always proved to be the one woman writer whose name is known to all my auditors and whose works have been read by most of them. Excellence alone cannot explain this phenomenon, since other women writers, no less excellent—Rebecca West, Elizabeth Bowen, Doris Lessing, Olivia Manning—do not enjoy the same degree of fame outside this country.

My own guess is that, for foreigners, Miss Murdoch's novels resemble the typical English fiction of the past and therefore fulfil expectations of what English fiction should be today. Here, as in Dickens or Wells, is an irresistible flood of invention, sweeping all along with it the British and foreigner's political and philosophical ideas of the day, tracing, humour, farce, sentimentality, the serious, the trivial.

In An Accidental Man superb scenes—the death, both mourned and secretly welcomed, of an old woman; the first party given by a newly-married couple—are juxtaposed with other passages which, though entertaining enough, are the literary equivalent of the limberpup of an athlete. To those who know by now that there will be these inequalities and have learned to disregard them.

The pitiful central figure of the novel—he is not consequential enough to be called a hero—is one of those characters who blunder into an empty scene of accident in which he plays the minor part, who is named or killed, while they themselves survive. In the Mediterranean the evil eye is ascribed to such people; we call them "unlucky"—though their lack of luck, chronic for them, is fatal when it happens.

The idea is an interesting one: but it is not carried through with sufficient grasp of concentration to hold together a novel that has every quality except consistency of style and unity of form.

Though from time to time one glimpses affinities with Ronald Firbank and William Trevor, Bernard Kops is an almost totally original writer, whose mingling of pathos and farce, fantasy and realism is likely to be either very much or not at all to the reader's taste. He has always been one of my enthusiasts.

Unlike Miss Murdoch's novel, The Passionate Past of Gloria Gage is a work of perfect if modest proportions and of a style to be admired, but it is not a work of great originality. Gloria herself, a fugitive from the "home" to which she has been living for the past six months, is a wonderful creation, a first-class, geotically middle-class housewife, who has invented for herself a past so hectic and horrifying that even her husband is shocked.

What Mr. Kops did for the novel, "The Waters of War," he has really done for Gloria Gage, creating a convincing turn the real world that beckons to wake her from



IRIS MURDOCH
Irresistible flood of invention.

her dream and the dream-world that makes her unable to cope with the realities of saving her house from demolition and keeping herself alive.

A novel by a woman under 30 that concerns itself almost exclusively with the relationship between two men in the trenches in the 1914-18 war must be a tour de force to succeed at all. In Strange Meeting that highly talented novelist, Susan Hill, seems to me to have carried it off—by the skin of her teeth.

Her book begins a trifle shakily, with an account of one of the two men convalescing from a war-wound in an England that at best minimizes and at worst ignores the horrors of the Front. But it gathers strength and conviction as soon as he returns to France, to find



WILLIAM GOLDING
Science fiction in the past.

his battalion decimated, further losses imminent and his room occupied by a stranger, with whom he must share.

On the debit side there is some unconvincing dialogue between the two young subalterns—the ordinary rather dull, the other radiating charm, intelligence and love, for his fellow men—as they enter on an sexual but increasingly intense relationship with each other. On the credit side there are superb descriptions of the devastated countryside and of the minor characters whether suffering in France or complacently going their own way back in England. The sum is an ambitious work, sometimes imperfect but always moving.

Len Deighton is also concerned with the ironies and futilities of war in his collection of stories Declarations of War. There are some fine pieces here, intricate in plot if unstable in characterization; but I never expected to say of this supreme storyteller that there were many passages when for like the seconds seemed to fly like hours.

The failures here are usually the stories in which Mr. Deighton springs the same surprise more than once with slight variations. For example, we are repeatedly introduced to a seemingly insignificant or contemptible character, only to learn at the end that he is General X or Air-Marshal Y.

Colin Spencer indulges his taste for the lurid, the grotesque and the macabre to the full in Panic, a story of the making and final breaking of a child-murderer. His rogues' gallery includes some striking characters among them a dwarf, a Lesbian burglar and a gardener who kills a woman whom he suspects of pilfering his violets.

If the setting had been more ordinary, the rape and murder of a number of young girls would have been even more chilling. But the ordinary has never appealed to Mr. Spencer, a writer of brilliant if wayward and undisciplined talent.

CURTAIN CALL

By FRANK MARCUS

Sir Donald Wolfit by RONALD HARWOOD. Secker & Warburg, £3.50.

Sybil Thorncliffe Casson by ELIZABETH SPRIGGE. Gollancz, £3.

THE one unvarying factor in a Wolfit performance was the ritual of the curtain-calls. Irrespective of whether it followed the titanic exertions of King Lear or the few merry moments of Touchstone, there he was clutching the curtain with his right hand, drooping from it like some over-ripe fruit about to fall from a tree, beginning in a voice of weary exhaustion: "Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my valiant company and myself..."

Valiant they certainly were, for they had to suffer the constant derision of the critics and the fashionable theatre "establishment," as well as their employer's idiosyncrasies. Like so many members of the generation that reached maturity during or just after the war, I saw several Shakespeare plays for the first time in productions by the Wolfit Company. Twenty-five years later, a surprising number of his interpretations have remained definitive.

His Lear was unquestionably the greatest I have seen: an elemental force, obeying Gravelle-Barker's dictum "Lead to the storm," although to me he suggested a human likeness half-hewn out of rock. His Volpone, too, lolling in corrupt opulence (can actors still roll?), has never been surpassed.

There were many unforgettable moments: Macbeth descending a flight of stairs after the murder of Duncan, Shylock spitting at his persecutors before dragging himself away.

On the debit side, I remember a dismal Hamlet on a cold February night, when even the Ghost had a hacking cough. I last saw him on the stage, before a sadly empty house, as John Gabriel Borkman. He sat in freezing isolation, rather like de Gaulle in Colombey-les-Deux-Églises, waiting to be "called back." Unlike the General, Wolfit never returned in power.

During the last decade of his life, he gave many incredible character performances in films and on television, but these media reduced his stature.

If only his temperament had allowed him to fit into an ensemble! His departure from the Old Vic where his brief stay had yielded Tamburlaine (under Guthrie's direction) and Lord Ogleby, was a tragedy not only for himself but for the theatre.

When he matched himself courageously as Iago against the Othello of Frederick Valk—a performance reviewed by James Agnew in terms of a boxing match—the result had the almost obscene strength of Epstein's Jacob and the Angel; to me, Wolfit often evoked sculptural analogies.

Yet the temperament which seemed to be so wilfully self-destructive was an essential part of his greatness. His asochronistic grandiloquence, his contemptuous intolerance

(directed in particular against homosexuals, his High Toryism, and his ineluctable conceit were easy to ridicule, and there were many malicious stories about him. Cast in the mould of the Victorian actor-managers, he was born out of his time; only his talent transcended all barriers.

Ronald Harwood, the author of Sir Donald Wolfit, knew him well. He was a member of his company and, later, his dresser and his manager. He fills many



SIR DONALD WOLFIT
Waiting to be called back.

of the gaps left in the autobiography, "First Interval," and writes with unwavering affection which, however, does not blind him to his subject's outsize faults.

By way of contrast, Elizabeth Sprigge's Sybil Thorncliffe Casson is a chronicle of supreme personal and professional fulfilment. A woman of shining goodness, whose enthusiastic espousal of charitable causes stems from devout religious conviction, she has been a mother figure to successive generations both in and out of the theatre.

Her Christianity has always been militant—she admires above all "breakers of moulds"—and this quality was shrewdly exploited by Shaw in "St. Joan." This was her consummation as an actress. It was also something of a family occasion, with Lewis, Casson co-producing and appearing as de Stomberger and her mother playing the organ at the cathedral scene—"Positive Organ," such as had been invented by Lewis's father.

This biography is unashamedly eulogistic. Her quality as an actress, rightly described by Michael Mac Liammoir as "essential," has not prevented her from appearing in a large number of mediocre plays. Miss Sprigge does not attempt to criticise; characteristically, the only derogatory remarks come from the lips of Dame Sybil herself. She has given and received an abundance of love and it would be churlish to begrudge her this well-deserved bouquet as she approaches her ninetieth year.

Back to the roots

By ANTHONY QUINTON

WILLIAM GOLDING, The Scorpion God. Faber, £1.75.

OF the three short novels which make up The Scorpion God, two are new, while the third, "Envoy Extraordinary," first came out in 1956. It is an attractive and, indeed, characteristic story, but its differences from the two new works show the great increase of power and assurance with which William Golding has come to employ his gifts as a writer of fiction.

Where the early story is about imperial Rome the other two are, in crude terms, items of archaeological science fiction. "The Scorpion God" tells of a critical moment in the history of a riparian community, somewhere up the Nile, no doubt, as the Egyptian figure on the dust-jacket suggests. "Clonk, Clonk" takes a further step back towards the Neanderthal world of "The Inheritors" and is about a tribe in Central Africa, if the presence of chimpanzees is anything to go by.

The customs of the Nilotic community of "The Scorpion God" have a static and immutable character which parallels the ritual significance of ceremonial guarantees of eternal life. A doubly difficult situation has arisen. Great House, the king or pharaoh, has lapsed into a kind of ineffectual frivolity.

First, he fails to complete the sacramental cross-country run properly; then he proves unable to perform his incestuous duty with his daughter. His somewhat satirical here promises to be an even less satisfactory successor and the river is rising disastrously. What is, in Tynybee's language, an arrested civilisation is about to become abortive.

The only hope for salvation lies in The War, a man who has seen less ossified parts of the world, but is treated by the king as an agreeably fantastic jester. When the king dies he refuses the local technique for achieving immortality with the cry that this world is good enough. The last we see of him is as he swims away, with the community, as they watch him, coming to accept the thought that it might be wise to follow him to higher ground.

To "Clonk, Clonk," a young leopard-hunter leaves the hut after letting a quarry escape the ring of spears and, in consequence, being severely and insultingly rebuffed by the other men. Wandering back to the village he stumbles into the special activities of the women left on their own. These include

an alcoholic orgy during which he makes love to a priestess. When the hunters return they have forgotten their scorn in their consciousness of missing him and the priestess's acknowledgment of him as her man completes his reinstatement in respectability. The story ended happily and all changes were for the best. The mountain did not erupt for a hundred thousand years. . . . Even the most regulated society can adjust to elemental human needs.

The colloquial tact of these stories in no way trivialises them: it simply preserves the exotic and the permanently human to a mutually illuminating balance.

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

LIVES AT STAKE

IN the present tinder-dry crisis in Ulster it behoves not only Senator Kennedy but everyone with the least sense of responsibility to refrain from exacerbating an already tragic situation. This applies with special emphasis to newspapers and TV.

Last week the *Sunday Times* published a series of allegations of brutality alleged to have been committed against the detainees by the Army and police—a charge to which they have returned today. All newspapers have such material which they could discharge into the sea of suspicion if they so chose to muddy the waters.

But in our view the responsible course is to supply all such evidence to the Compton Cam-

mission which is presently charged with its political examination and whose terms of reference—as is now clear—are wide enough to probe the whole field of alleged malpractice. Any other action runs the risk of needlessly adding to the dangers and difficulties of the British troops whose lives are at peril.

It is not the function of newspapers to suppress information. But nor is it their job to prime the pump of rumour and mendacity by giving eager credence to a campaign of vilification against the forces of the Crown by proclaimed enemies of the State. Let justice be done—but by due process rather than newspaper sensationalism.

To the Point

Risky Business

OPTIMISTIC forecasts about the economic prospects have been falling as thick as autumn leaves from Government speakers in recent weeks. In so far as economic forecasts retain the power to convince, they are profoundly welcome. But what is much more welcome is the new evidence that the rise in prices has actually slowed down. Mr. William Whitelaw hailed this on Friday as "a breakthrough" in the battle against inflation. One solid achievement is worth a great many buoyant predictions.

This battle has been a testing time for economic orthodoxy. No Government's statements in the first beady days of power are likely to survive unscathed a year or more later. True to this pattern, the brave talk about a healthy capitalist system unhampered by Government intervention, which set the style of the present Government in its early phase, now seems to belong to another time altogether.

Indeed, it might be said that Mr. Heath went into Downing Street in the guise of another President Hoover, exhorting the country to restore its fortunes by its own endeavours; today he is coming increasingly to resemble President Roosevelt, disbursing large sums on public projects to create work for the unemployed. The change, moreover, is strikingly mirrored in the United States, where President Nixon has undergone a far more dramatic conversion to interventionist doctrines. These two Conservative Administrations, having set out to deny the validity of the old consensus approach to economic difficulties, have visibly retreated.

Eton and Slough

ETON'S offer to recruit six State schoolboys a year from poor homes is as quaintly old-fashioned as the College uniform. The means test in reverse, the emphasis on brains as assessed at an examination, and the air of patronising charity that invests the whole scheme are all at line with modern educational ideas.

A generation ago the offer might have been applauded, but today it will serve only to throw into relief the privileged position that the College still holds.

Arms and the Woman

ARMED confrontation between India and Pakistan is, on the evidence of the present posturing of both countries, more than a remote possibility. This would not only be a tragedy of classic proportions, but also the very negation of statesmanship. India has every right to feel aggrieved at the intolerable burden of 10 million refugees imposed on her hungry economy

by the recklessness of President Yahya, and the political generals and hawkeye colonels of Pakistan. But she would be unwise and equally imprudent to seek a solution by force of arms. Although Mr. Heath's eyes are on Europe, here is an even more pressing Commonwealth challenge which Mrs. Gandhi's arrival in London compels him to meet.

Courting the Dragon

DR. KISSINGER, Mr. Nixon's special adviser on foreign affairs, is due to leave Peking during the weekend after his second trip to prepare for the President's forthcoming visit to the Chinese capital. One hopes that this wily White House envoy has in fact been preparing the ground rather than giving any more of it away in advance. America has already made big public concessions to China—namely in the economic field—in order to make the initial opening to Peking. Her secret pledges are now said to include the total winding up of American offensive strength in Vietnam and the seating of Communist China in the United Nations before next May, the latest date set by Nixon for his visit.

However these problems are resolved, they all amount to a one-way traffic in political and diplomatic gestures to which Peking has so far made not the slightest response. Like the West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, with his Ostpolitik in Europe, President Nixon has made a domestic political issue out of his Asian courting of China. It is a dangerous game, especially when you also set a time-limit for the wedding.

Treasure on Earth

ECCLESIASTICAL demagoguery is no more attractive than political preaching, and Cardinal Heenan does not commend himself by his much publicised advice to the Vatican to sell its treasures so as to feed the hungry.

Such sales would do little or nothing to solve the problems of world poverty. The only result would be to add further to the quantity of humbug, hypocrisy and muddled thinking that surrounds this terrible challenge.

Road Hogs

IF Lady Godiva were to appear at Tattersalls she could plead an ancient legend as her excuse. At the Motor Show, where, minus her long tresses, she drapes herself over the horseless carriages for the benefit of Press photographers, she is an impertinent interloper.

The motor trade, which pollutes the atmosphere, has small reason to associate itself with the pollution of the mind.

HIGH PRICE OF FREE VOTE

By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

THERE is a nice libertarian ring about a "free vote." It sounds as if Mr. Heath was somehow serving the cause of democracy by allowing Tory M.P.s to cast their votes on the Common Market according to their individual consciences. Of course every free-born Briton is against the tyranny of the Whips, which smacks of some archaic mediaeval malpractice.

Before, however, we throw our Jacobin caps in the air it is as well to recall that a free vote is a return to what used to be the custom in the 18th century when Britain enjoyed an oligarchical or aristocratic system of government. Free Parliamentary voting was the prevailing method of determining policy before the days of universal suffrage, and was discarded precisely because of the implications of universal suffrage. As the freedom of the People to exert influence increased, to that same extent was the freedom of the Member curtailed.

In this very important sense, therefore, what we are now witnessing in the Parliamentary manoeuvres over the Common Market is an attempt by the Conservative leader to put back the democratic clock. Fearful of the impossibility of winning a democratic mandate for entry, the Prime Minister is falling back on a use of Parliament that liberates the Member from popular control.

What, after all, is the main purpose of Mr. Heath's decision? The main purpose is to make it easier for the Labour anti-Market-teers to disobey the democratically-determined decision of their party to oppose entry. By liberating his supporters from the obligation to adhere to party discipline he is seeking to loosen the bonds that bind his opponents to their party discipline.

At one level, of course, this is a brilliantly shrewd move, since there are at least twice as many Labour rebels in favour of the Market as there are Tory ones against. The result of this loosening of party discipline, therefore, will be to maximise the affirmative vote on Thursday.

But by encouraging cross-voting, by seeking to blur any clear-cut distinction between the parties on this issue, Mr. Heath is depriving the public of any effective control over its outcome. If no one party is to blame, no one party can be blamed; if the majority for going is made up of leading members of all the parties, the electorate will have no way at the next election of passing judgment on what has been done in its name. By sharing responsibility, the Tories will be escaping responsibility.

What has to be realised, however, is that the party system was evolved precisely to avoid this situation. Only by making the parties clearly distinguishable on the great issues of the day, could Governments be held accountable for their actions. Just as elections could only become meaningful if the voters were offered a clear choice before the event, so could they only remain meaningful if blame or praise could be clearly allotted after the event.

It is precisely for this reason that increasingly the individual M.P. has been reduced to a rubber stamp, less an individual with his own personal views and more a party symbol. Only in this way could the people feel that their vote had more significance than merely to elect one man; that it was part of a process which made and unmade Governments.

Until last week it was Mr. Heath's affirmed intention to try to carry the Common Market issue on Tory votes alone. That was a brave idea. If successful it would have meant that there could be no doubt where responsibility for entry lay. But what happens now if, as is virtually certain, there is no Tory majority, but rather a majority that is only arrived at by the inclusion of the Deputy Leader of the Labour party and his friends? Surely this will mean that not only was the electorate deprived of an opportunity of making its views clear about the Market at the last elec-

tion, before entry, but it is also to be deprived of an opportunity of passing judgment at the next, after entry.

Fortunately—at least in this sense—the Labour party is refusing to co-operate in this Parliamentary stratagem. Mr. Wilson has turned down the free vote bait. But all the keepers of the country's political conscience are up in arms against his decision, insisting that it would be intolerable if the Labour party disassociated itself at all forcibly from Mr. Jenkins and his hand of rebels.

To me, however, it seems mani-

festly important that on an issue of this historic importance, the political process should be such that the people can be clear as to where responsibility lies. The danger of a free vote is that instead of the widespread popular antagonism to the Market being concentrated on one party, it will be shared by Parliament as a whole.

And if the venture should turn out to be a disaster, there would be no clear-cut party to be held responsible. Parliament as a whole would be held responsible. Yet there is no constitutional way of punishing Parliament. The more the distinctions between the parties

are blurred by free voting, the less influence do the people exert, since instead of being able to turn against a party at regular intervals—as is their right—they can only nurse and nourish a secret and unexpressed resentment against the institution of Parliament itself.

In the field of moral legislation this is precisely what has been happening in recent years. As is well known, the parties are deeply divided on issues like hanging, divorce and homosexuality. Because of this, free votes are allowed. The keepers of the country's political conscience always applaud this arrangement. Yet the

consequence has been, in order to remove these matters from popular control, to Parliamentarians to determine moral climate as the educational minority see fit, without regard to public opinion.

This, too, is what the Conservative leader is trying to do in the Common Market. One easily sees why. The Common Market, like all these moral issues, is a course that commands strongly to the modern varieties of the governing class, but does commend itself to the great majority of the people. In terms of individual composition Parliament obviously tends to be very largely made up of members of the new governing class, who are allowed to vote according to personal consciences, will all tend to resist the pressure of public opinion. Only if they are whipped into line by a leadership concerned with the elections will they pay the voice of the people.

Let us be clear, then, what will be happening Thursday, in so far as Mr. Heath is concerned. By speaking it is the aim of the leadership to use a Parliamentary method suitable to an oligarchical system of government to effect radical change in the destiny which the people do want. It is the intention of Roy Jenkins and his friends to assist him to this end.

This may all be in the national interest. Undoubtedly the Conservative entry to the Market is not effectively promoted in other ways. But certain conclusions should be frankly admitted. It is not a democratic exercise to drag the country forward into the future, the Prime Minister had to show himself as 18th century past master of Parliamentary intrigue; he had to circumvent and over-ride the will of the people. That our political arrangements still allow such an essentially oligarchical exercise of power may be a cause for national congratulation and wonder. It is also a staggering indication of how the new governing class like the old, has not lost its rule.

THE GREAT PLUNGE



TO BE CONTINUED

Brainwashing of the British?

By WILLIAM DEEDES, M.P.

WHAT is happening in Northern Ireland, to which intervention and its aftermath have added a fresh dimension, is quite outside all our previous experience. No phase of our anxious, sometimes dangerous transition from Colonial rule to Commonwealth remotely compares with it in the room.

Palestine, Kenya, Aden, Malaya, Cyprus had some similarities. But they were a thousand miles away, not on our doorstep. Instant communications had not developed their present capacity to bring them into the room.

Listening in a London studio last week to some released interviewees reciting their experiences into microphones in Dublin, the novelty of our present experience impressed itself. What we have come to regard as a grievous ordeal for the community of Northern Ireland, Catholic and Protestant alike, is inexorably also bringing us under pressures, albeit less obvious, less immediately painful. We are going to be tested, and in some unexpected ways.

Modern government, for all its failings, has developed an extensive mechanism to deal with a wide range of mishaps. Northern Ireland more and more precipitates situations which simply do not respond to this mechanism. Signals go up, levers are pulled but the train does not run, or it runs awry.

We shall, I fear, see an illustration of this in the extended inquiry announced by Mr. Maudling last week whereby Sir Edmund Compton, already set in action on September 2 to look into allegations of brutality 48

hours after the "lifting" of internees, is required to investigate allegations of what is variously described as brainwashing, brutality and torture.

Well, we have pulled the levers. My misgivings about their effectiveness arise not from doubts about Sir Edmund, to whose qualities all M.P.s at Westminster would testify, but from the singular circumstances in which he must work.

Before these recent accusations of brainwashing, or torture, some of us, visiting the internees in Belfast prison, talked to them about Sir Edmund, then at work on the more limited aspect of what happened 48 hours after "lifting." At the Crumlin Road prison, according to my notes, six men—out of 100—had offered to assist in his inquiries.

Generally, there was agreement among internees—shared by some politicians outside—that Sir Edmund must be hounded. The principal objections were that his inquiry was private, not public; and that internees could not have legal representation.

Where does it lead us? Another judge? That is possible, though it would be hard to find one not challenged from some quarter. A public inquiry? Here the peculiar circumstances of Northern Ireland obtrude. A principal reason for interment is the difficulty of persuading witnesses to come forward and a jury to act in open court.

Those secure in armchairs who pooh-pooh that do not know Northern Ireland today. Setting aside the likelihood, which I do not seek to exaggerate, of an English-style public inquiry becoming a one-sided circus, the reality of intimidation in Ulster today is not only a reason for interment but a major handicap to Sir Edmund (or anyone else) in dealing with these allegations publicly.

Long before Sir Edmund gets through his painstaking task, this particular issue will have left its imprint on most minds. There is a major study yet to be made on the rôle of instant communications in situations like Northern Ireland. Immediately, as far as these allegations go, the media's rôle appears, at least to me, of high value.

Nobody listening to the stream of interviews and allegations which flowed over the air last week could say that evil, if it occurred, was being pushed under the carpet—though they might complain that we were losing the propaganda war. Even so, one-sided as it was, this consequence was a net plus. It may yet come to be seen as partly compensating for Sir Edmund's difficulties.

But there are other and more far-reaching consequences. A detached observer of last week's events might be moved to wonder whether the people of this country were not in greater danger of being disorientated than the internees.

What, for example, are they to make of Edward Kennedy's intervention? How many will dismiss it as impertinent, prejudiced, of

no account, without comprehending that for those to whom united Ireland at any price is an *idée fixe*—and they represent a strong prevailing force—any form of words, from any public quarter which enshrines that idea has a compulsive quality.

And what is the effect on the public mind of antics at Queen's University which, secured, however it was contrived, the public humiliation of Northern Ireland's security forces? A struggle of this dimension, no longer a sideshow for us, in which British troops are at risk, cannot be successfully sustained without an attitude of public mind, a certain *gravitas*, which (as some are well aware) can be shattered by farce.

Well for Ministers to declare that the Border is not an issue; that a régime representing the majority, whatever its past sins, is not to be put down by guns and lightning. Such political declarations, which do not readily permit

of retreat, rest on uncertain foundations when the current swirling round their footings is so strong.

Public will in this matter not to be taken for granted. The people of Northern Ireland engaged in a struggle as violent as which, for all its complexities, can be broadly understood. The psychological struggle in which, whether we like it or not, the people of this country are now deeply involved, come upon us more stealthily, less well understood, even by Ministers. Yet it may well determine the outcome of what Mr. Heath has called the long haul ahead.

"Far other is this battle the west, whereto we move, when we strove in youth and in the petty kings." Securing a better solution in the longer will, at best, prove hard enough. It will be made ten times harder if the Government has to struggle against public opinion men confused to a point when struggle appears profitless and absurd.

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The phenomenon of Teilhard

"WHY am I so happy? Because the earth is round." The words might come from a current song-hit. In fact, they come from Teilhard de Chardin and offer a key to his phenomenal popularity. For he was an explorer on immense and simple lines.

Last night saw the conclusion of the sixth annual London conference dedicated to his thought. A Joseph coat of many colours perhaps best describes the gathering, with its speakers from Asia, Europe and America. The theme was the case for hope in the modern world, and the controversial Dr. Ivan Illich, whose devastating study of Western education, "Deschooling Society" (Calders, £1.95), came out on Thursday, spoke on "Education for Being" and "The Temptation to Despair."

What, I wondered, would Teilhard have made of it all? Seventeen years ago in New York when he died, his name was known only among palaeontologists and his fellow Jesuits. His articles about "digs" into pre-history appeared solely in specialist journals, while over the years Rome had resolutely refused to let him publish any of his longer and more ambitious writings.

Now more than 1,500 books

have been devoted to him, and his ideas about evolution and the future of mankind have been hotly debated as far afield as in Moscow and Peking. Quite literally, his thought has crossed every frontier.

Though Teilhard was not indifferent to the fate of his writings, he had supreme trust in Divine Providence. "I am a Jesuit and I obey," he told one friend. And in another he said: "I do not expect to be listened to immediately. Yet once an idea has been broadcast it gathers momentum."

So before his death, he took the precaution of leaving his manuscripts to the care of a devoted friend who, together with a group of eminent scientists and historians which included Arnold Toynbee and Sir Julian Huxley, sponsored their publication. The first printing of "The Phenomenon of Man" was 3,000; today its sales have passed the two million mark. Whether his books should be put under Theology or Science is a question which has faced many booksellers, but such is the widespread excitement that they have aroused that they are now usually classified as General.

His favourite maxim was *Everything that Rises Must Con-*

verge. Once, I saw this carried on a banner at the Isle of Wight Pop Festival. Indeed, part of his attraction, especially among the young, springs from his ability (as reflected in his Letters) to share to the full the prevalence of anguish and sense of uncertainty, which are two of the main characteristic hallmarks of our age. Yet as well as sharing them, he could pass beyond them. "Defeatism is invariably unhealthy and impotent," he wrote in the 1939-45 war. "Can we prove it unjustified? I think so."

Optimism was one of his strongest points—and it has proved infectious. At a period when there are so many prophets and pundits of despair about, Teilhard offers a vision in which religion is not seen as the enemy of science, and in which time is telescoped in a personal way. "Distant cousins" is how he refers to the men who painted the Lascaux Caves. Or in the story of evolution, he would tell his students that 30,000 years was no more than a mere second.

The Christian paradox about life that nothing matters and everything is important at the same time is one that his books project very forcibly, and it undoubtedly finds an echo today

among large numbers of people, both learned and simple, who distrust the Churches and yet are searching for a spiritual meaning to explain their lives.

The idea of a round earth made Teilhard happy, because it meant that since men were migrants by nature, they kept on meeting. They intermarried and interbred and communication was inevitable. A coming together of thought was taking place all the time.

For this coming together of thought Teilhard coined the term "Noosphere." It was to him every bit as real as the biosphere of flora and fauna that covers the globe—at least as far as one can tell," he would add.

His caution should be noted. Teilhard was always anxious to resist exaggerated claims for his work, and in the archaeological field he would often say to his companions: "We have found some important clues—others will follow them up." This is precisely what was attempted in the St. Pancras Assembly Rooms during the past two days, and certainly many afterwards must have gone into the night with a feeling that there was a case for hope in the modern world.

By NEVILLE BRAYBROOKE

IS THE ARMY WINNING?

By IVAN ROWAN
in Belfast

THE signs are that for the first time in nearly 10 years the Army has got upper hand in Ulster's guerrilla war. There is now guarded talk on the part of recent successes of "winning" the Provisional A. by Christmas.

To achieve this, the Army planning a new offensive so it will not be limited, as it has been, to house-to-house fighting inspired by special intelligence information, though these are believed to be seriously disrupted by the Provisional A's chain of command.

As the troops will, seal whole areas and systematically hunt down the hard core known to be in some areas inside the city. Army expects that when the offensive begins, and with the arrival of two extra battalions in Belfast it seems almost certain that it will then be possible to start bringing the city's commercial life back to normal.

Figures confirm the trend: a number of people have been suspected in recent weeks. The graph of terrorism is starting to fall for the first time since the summer of 1969. Shootings dropped from 11 in the last fortnight of September to 10 in the first two days of October. Explosions fell from 11 to 10. Arrests of suspected persons rose from 10 to 11.

It does not mean the I.R.A. is giving up. The object of the offensive is to bring the guerrillas to the pavement outside the hotel, looking from a red car away like a large, well-dressed man. The I.R.A. is not to be taken in, was clear from the "Operation" to capture a lost ground in psychological campaign now who is to dog here.

Army expert told me the use of this, the second at Europa Hotel, bomb, easily has inserted a time-bomb which would have exploded before the bomb was removed. The Provisional A's still plenty of shots in the tank, said one senior officer.

Mr. Kelly, former I.R.A. leader, is now believed to be in London. At some stage, therefore, the internment of the Provisional A's will be a reality.

he was made the Provisional A's Director of Operations in the North with responsibility for guerrilla activities across Ulster. Kelly, a small, thin-faced man, is one of the cleverest leaders. He was the North's choice to command the Belfast Brigade early this year, but Dublin H.Q. preferred to appoint Joe Cahill, the former Eire Road commander.

There are a number of options available to Kelly and his fellow commanders. As the Europa bomb showed, they can, as a last resort, go back to daylight terror bombing. Or they can try to draw troops out of Belfast by escalating the battle.

Whatever tactic the I.R.A. chooses to pursue next, it will take a considerable effort to dent the growing confidence of the British troops.

"It has been the quietest week I've known here," a Scots Guardsman told me. "The I.R.A. has been quiet. The British troops are confident. The I.R.A. is not to be taken in, was clear from the 'Operation' to capture a lost ground in psychological campaign now who is to dog here.

But the British troops are confident. The I.R.A. is not to be taken in, was clear from the 'Operation' to capture a lost ground in psychological campaign now who is to dog here.

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"We have a very long way still to go," said Lieut-Col. Richard Mayfield, Scots Guards commander. But for the moment, the Army is on the attack, and that could not have been written at any time until now.

Bantu chiefs' foot in door

By DOUGLAS BROWN

THREE softly-spoken black Africans, infinitely courteous and observant, are now in this country as guests of the British Government.

It would be impossible to imagine them yelling behind a microphone on the plinth of Nelson's Column; indeed, their only visit to Trafalgar Square has been to take lunch in South Africa House with an extremely affable Ambassador. Yet, if Mr. Vorster loses sleep on account of any of his black fellow citizens who have found their way here, these are they.

"The white man has played God, to us too long," said a black chief, a handsome, well-dressed man, who was eagerly but calmly, in the drawing room of a confident black visitor, who was armed with a passport and himself an essential element in the present South African establishment, it makes everyone pick up his ears.

Chief Buthelezi, who uttered it, is a descendant of the great warrior king Cetshwayo, who was personally received by Queen Victoria at the conclusion of the Zulu Wars. He comes to London as Chief Executive

Officer of the Zulu Territorial Authority, elected by his people but installed by the Pretoria Government.

His companions are Paramount Chief Matanzima, Chief Minister of an already semi-independent Transkei, and Chief Mangope, who will soon assume similar office in Batswana.

A few years ago men in their position would have been regarded, on all sides, as a rather pathetic group of Uncle Toms. Perhaps they are still so regarded in this country, by Peter Hain and his like. Are they not, after all, the embodiment of that patent "Bantustan" fraud, invented by the late Dr. Verwoerd, who, by simply designating 15 per cent of South African territory as the only "homelands" of 70 per cent of his population, hoped that the vast majority of blacks, who could never expect to live there, could be kept in a permanent state of virtual slavery?

Certainly, the three Chiefs are the product of the political sleight of hand, but they have not behaved as such at all. The trouble about apartheid is that in logic it does not by any means allow the white man to eat his cake and have it.

If it is taken seriously, it can only mean that the Bantustans shall eventually have a form of sovereign states, with the right to foreign policy of their own, and membership of the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity.

But, if this degree of independence is to be based on the concept of apartheid, and, using what voice has been given them, demand that their kinsmen in all the rest of South Africa be granted equal rights.

Chief Buthelezi, on the other hand, standing before a principle declares himself to be a non-racialist, welcomes white help on equal terms, and thereby challenges the whole white South African dogma. It is difficult to see which line of fire is ideologically the more devastating for Mr. Vorster.

It is perfectly true that the Bantustans, even if they obtain full political independence, will remain client states of the greatest industrial power in Africa, from which they must export their manpower to live.

Pretoria's economic pressure on them will be overwhelming, and the South African police could physically intervene on their soil at a moment's notice to restore "order". Even today, the Transkei is subject to a state of emergency decreed by the South African Government.

But this is by no means the whole story. Today we have in Britain three very able and articulate South Africans who are an official part of the establishment, and yet speak in their different ways, not for the white majority but for the black majority. Yet Mr. Vorster dare not disown them, for they are his own creation. If he were to silence them his whole apartheid philosophy would go by the board.

The three chiefs are in Britain to learn how we accomplished our own de-colonisation in Africa and elsewhere; how we tackled our domestic race relations and how we render aid to the underdeveloped world.

Such are matters which their white neighbours at home are as yet unable or unwilling to discuss with them with any degree of frankness; and this in itself represents a weakening of the paternal bond between the South African Frankenstein and his brood of infant monsters.

As putative emergent nations the Bantustans may not rate very high in the Third World, but as entities enmeshed in the great South African industrial complex they could well prove to be the leaven in the mass. As that society faces a shrinking proportion of skilled whites and a growing proportion of unemployed blacks, the mere existence of the tiny Bantu "homelands" will raise fundamental questions of the relationship between the races.

The "Freedom Fighters" hammer mainly at the door. The Bantustan chiefs have a foot in it.

Labour on slippery slope

By IAN WALLER
THE great debate on Europe may not have produced any memorable speeches yet, but it has certainly created a furor of rumours, plots, counter-plots and earnest discussions behind locked doors at Westminster—to say nothing of some very rapid shifts of position.

To start with we had the Chancellor, Mr. Barber, boldly asserting on the radio ten days ago that the Market vote was a matter of confidence; a resigning issue if the Government were defeated.

By last Monday evening, however, the Prime Minister, Mr. Heath, had decided to allow Conservative M.P.s a free vote and that, it was hinted, meant that a defeat would not be a resigning matter—a somewhat questionable constitutional theory—and it is certainly hard to see how Mr. Heath personally could survive if it did happen.

While some Ministers have kept their options open over a free vote, it is not so of Mr. Heath, who has argued publicly and privately that Europe was a matter of fundamental principle. But the majority of the inner Cabinet were concerned more with self-preservation than altruism or sudden conversion to democratic principles.

For the truth is that the Chief Whip, Francis Pym and William Whitelaw, leader of the House, had been doing a little arithmetic and come up with a very unpleasant answer—50 Tory votes against joining, and, so they were warned by Labour pro-market, probably no more than 20 Labour votes in favour if there were three-line whips on both sides.

With the prospect of the Government's majority of 28 disappearing or at least being reduced humbly something had to be done to avoid disaster: a lifeline had to be thrown out to encourage Labour marketeers to come over even at the risk of freeing a few more Tory anti-market, the faint-hearted, Labour's three-line whip is, in fact, almost as good a deterrent as if the Government had issued their own.

More than that, however, it has split the party wide open for all the world to see, and when the debate ends next Thursday it will be a demoralised, shattered army that Mr. Wilson will lead—if that is the word—into the division lobby, with a fair number of very reluctant soldiers in it.

The really baffling thing is just why Mr. Wilson has been so inflexible in a situation that called out for the very quality that he was once the great master of—party management and leadership.

He could have recovered from his disastrous vote face speech last June and got himself back into the centre of the party again; he could have seized the chance of a free vote—even at the risk of angering the Left—and thus avoided the public split and the humiliation of the pro-market. But he chose to go on.

Nothing illustrates the absurd position that he has got himself into than the choice—inevitable once he had decided not to bend of front—Beoch spokesman for the debate, George Thompson, the man he chose to negotiate with the Six, and Harold Lever, whom he appointed Shadow European Minister, are both silenced. Mr. Douglas Jay, whom he sacked from his Government for being too anti-European, has been given the kiss of life and put back on the front bench.

It would not be so bad, perhaps, if next Thursday's vote was the end of the argument over Europe and the party could then turn its mind to more rewarding fields such as unemployment and the Government's record generally.

But in fact it will just be the beginning, for all the sores and bitterness that have emerged in the past week will fester on through the year as the consequential legislation goes through the Commons. And the 89 Labour marketeers—almost a third of the party—will find themselves forced either to fight a battle they have no stomach for or to defy their whips and local parties.

Something is bound to snap; no party can go on like that and retain either unity or credibility—particularly now that the Left believe they have got the leadership on the run and are determined to use the chaos to drive the party away from all the policies it pursued in Government.

This week is not only the week of the great debate; I believe it may prove to be the beginning of a split in the Labour party as cataclysmic as the Benoit struggles in the 'Fifties—with all the disastrous consequences that those struggles had for the party.

Trudeau's eye on Tito role

By DAVID ADAMSON
in Ottawa
LIKE General de Gaulle in 1967, Mr. Kosygin has come to Canada to encourage nationalism. But instead of a cry of "Vive le Quebec Libre!" it is a more ambitious and subtle appeal mainly in English: "Long Live Free Canada!"

Free, of course, from the more overbearing presence of the Dollar and of American capital. Free, too, of the destructive allure of a culture inseparable from American commerce.

A few years ago, it would have been almost unthinkable for a Russian leader to speak to a generally appreciative Canadian audience about American "economic miscalculations." That Mr. Kosygin could do so last week was a sign both of the continuing decline of United States' power and moral authority, and of the persistence of the crisis which threatens to break Canada into two.

When Prime Minister Trudeau visited Moscow earlier this year he spoke publicly of his fears of "American commercial, cultural and military domination of Canada. Until then few people had realised how far Mr. Trudeau would go to draw away from the United States and forge a new Canadian nationalism.

Now the Russians, backed by a greatly extended nuclear and naval might, have extended their diplomatic offensive to the Western hemisphere.

This week, after his Canadian tour, Mr. Kosygin will journey to Cuba, which the Americans fear will eventually be fully integrated into the Warsaw Pact, with which it has at the moment only an observer's role. There have also been reports of another Russian nuclear missile submarine fleet sailing towards Havana and rumours that the Russians have offered Chile a large credit to buy arms.

How much substance there is to all this is hard to tell—most, if not all, may be psychological warfare. But from one end of the American Continent to the other, the U.S. position has deteriorated.

Canada and the United States are one another's best customers, and that means a good deal more to Canada than it does to the United States. Just as the Canadian economy is little more than a branch office of that of the United States, so are Canada's policies a reflection of trends further south.

Canada's Liberal Government is the Democrats' left wing. Mr. Trudeau may withdraw from the joint air defence system with the U.S., and from N.A.T.O. But how revolutionary that that sound when Mr. Nixon concludes agreements on limiting strategic arms and possibly mutual force reductions in Europe?

For Mr. Trudeau it is a discouraging fact that however hard he runs, Mr. Nixon is panting at his elbow. He recognises

Labour M.P.s voting against it—Labour have in fact played straight into the Government's hands and reduced the fear of a large increase in Tory anti-Certainly the hard-core opponents on the Conservative side will still vote against the Government, but the sense of sin that M.P.s feel about going into other sides' Lobby will discourage the faint-hearted. Labour's three-line whip is, in fact, almost as good a deterrent as if the Government had issued their own.

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But this is by no means the whole story. Today we have in Britain three very able and articulate South Africans who are an official part of the establishment, and yet speak in their different ways, not for the white majority but for the black majority. Yet Mr. Vorster dare not disown them, for they are his own creation. If he were to silence them his whole apartheid philosophy would go by the board.

The three chiefs are in Britain to learn how we accomplished our own de-colonisation in Africa and elsewhere; how we tackled our domestic race relations and how we render aid to the underdeveloped world.

Such are matters which their white neighbours at home are as yet unable or unwilling to discuss with them with any degree of frankness; and this in itself represents a weakening of the paternal bond between the South African Frankenstein and his brood of infant monsters.

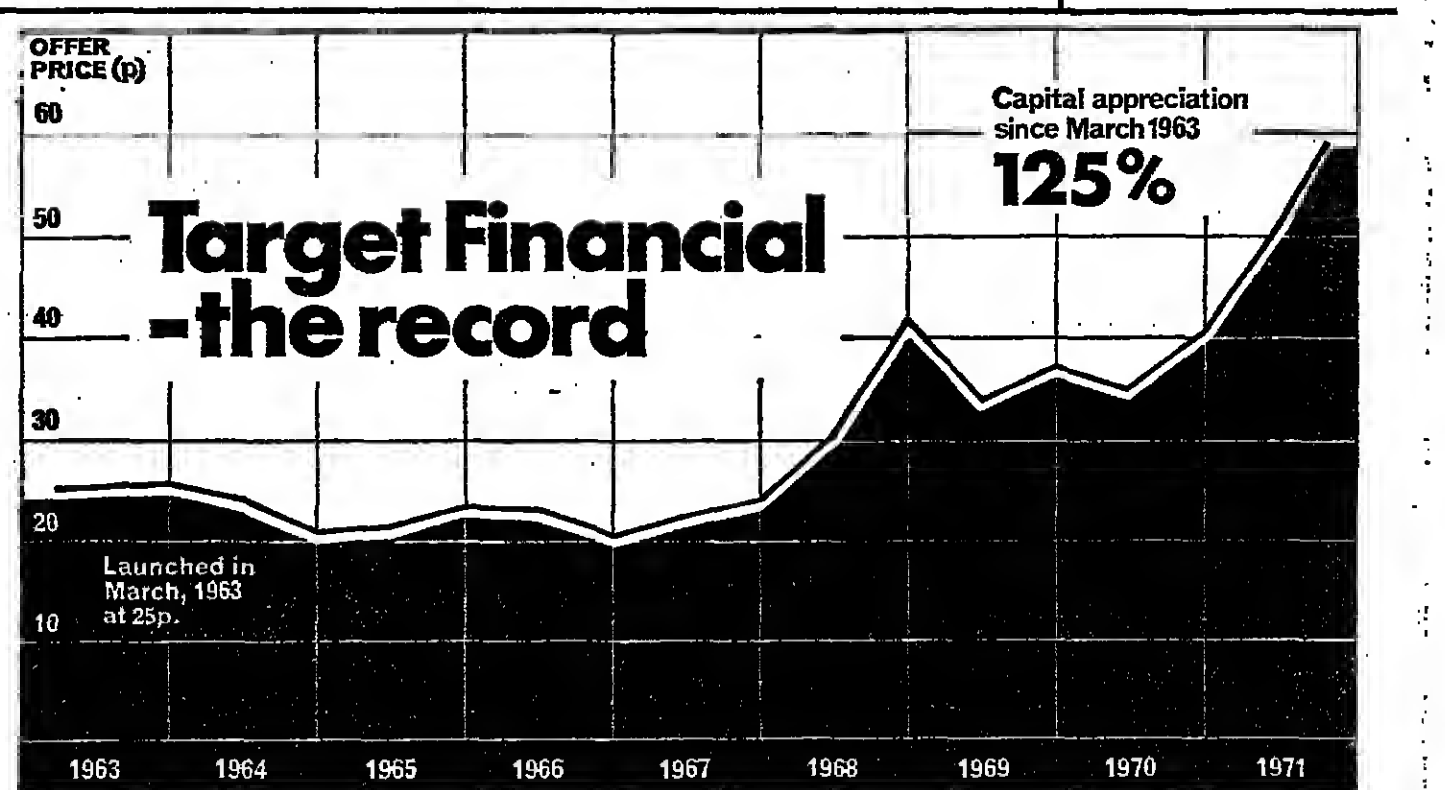
As putative emergent nations the Bantustans may not rate very high in the Third World, but as entities enmeshed in the great South African industrial complex they could well prove to be the leaven in the mass. As that society faces a shrinking proportion of skilled whites and a growing proportion of unemployed blacks, the mere existence of the tiny Bantu "homelands" will raise fundamental questions of the relationship between the races.

The "Freedom Fighters" hammer mainly at the door. The Bantustan chiefs have a foot in it.

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ADDRESS _____
BIRTH DATE _____
Tell British Life Reliance, Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A member of the British Insurance Association and the Life Office Association. 104H



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An impressive record, you'll agree. Look at it another way, £100 invested in the Fund when it was launched would now be worth £229.60.

Even investors who bought units at the height of the bull market in February, 1969 are showing a handsome profit!

In fact, Target Financial Fund is the only unit trust which appeared in Money Management and Unitholder's top twenty for each of the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

The Fund is invested in leading property shares and since 1968 has also included the major financial institutions. It is widely agreed that this investment policy, which has proved so successful in the past, is still right for future growth. Many experts also believe that the present moment could be a very rewarding time to buy. Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

OFFER OF UNITS AT 57.4p EACH UNTIL 29th OCTOBER 1971
Estimated current gross annual yield £2.36 per cent.

INVESTMENT MANAGERS:
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APPLICATIONS and cheques will be accepted until 29th October 1971. Certificates will be sent within 42 days of the date of the offer.

YOU MAY SELL YOUR UNITS at any time at a price which will not be less than that at which they were issued. The price of the units will be determined by the value of the units at the time of sale. The price of the units will be determined by the value of the units at the time of sale.

PRICES are based on and vary with the value of the underlying securities. An initial charge of 5% of the amount to be invested is included in the sale price of the units. Out of this charge the Managers will pay commission of one and one-quarter per cent to the Trustees.

THE TRUSTEES GUARANTEE THE TRUST FUNDS HOLDING INVESTMENTS and each unit of the Trust is guaranteed by the Trust. The Trust is guaranteed by the Trust. The Trust is guaranteed by the Trust.

It may be inspected at the offices of the Managers, Dawnay, Day & Co., Limited. After the close of this offer period the units will be available at the daily price.

TRUSTEES: National Bank, Bank of England and Trustee Company Limited.

MANAGERS: Target Financial Fund Managers Limited, Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3JF. Tel: 01-475 2200. Fax: 01-475 2201. Directors: Mr. W. S. Smead, T.D., F.C.A. (Chairman); Mr. R. H. Lunt, F.C.I., F.C.M. (Vice-Chairman); Mr. A. J. Smead, F.C.A., F.C.M. (Secretary); Mr. A. J. Smead, F.C.A., F.C.M. (Secretary).

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I/we hereby apply for _____ units of Target Financial Fund at 57.4p per unit. (Minimum initial holding 200 units)

A remittance of £ _____ is enclosed payable to Target Trust Managers Ltd.

I/we declare that I/we are and remain resident in the United Kingdom and that I/we are not subject to any other restrictions on the sale of units. As defined in the current edition of the Trust's Prospectus.

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

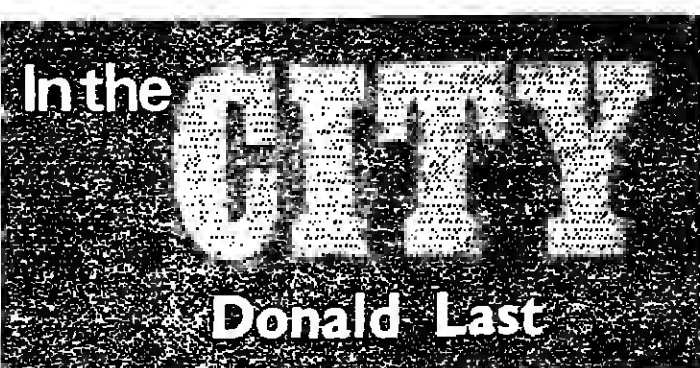
House No. and Street _____ Town _____ County/Postcode _____

REMITTANCE REQUIRED

1,000 units = £57,400. 2,000 units = £114,800. 3,000 units = £172,200. 4,000 units = £229,600. 5,000 units = £287,000. 6,000 units = £344,400. 7,000 units = £401,800. 8,000 units = £459,200. 9,000 units = £516,600. 10,000 units = £574,000.

Please let me have details of Target's monthly savings schemes. If you already hold Target Financial Fund units, please tick ☐ YES/NO

Total funds in the Target Group exceed £50,000,000



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Wall Street loses its nerve

From Alan Osborn
in Washington

A FULL circle of sorts was completed Friday when Wall Street closed at almost precisely the level it stood on August 13, the last working day before the most striking about-turn in U.S. economic policy since the depression. Was it just a house of straw that Mr. Nixon built then?

Not really, and a closer look at the behaviour of the Dow Industrial suggests why. This key blue chip index stood at 852 on August 13 and closed at 852 on Friday. In the meantime it went briefly above 900. What seems interesting is that the descent from 900 has all come in the past two weeks. To be more exact, since October 7 when "Phase Two" was unveiled.

A fall of 5 1/2 p.c. in share prices in a couple of weeks seems a decisive enough judgment. But is it? In this case it is worth recalling the old cliché that the market hates nothing more than uncertainty. It got that in bucketfuls on October 7. How does this affect the market? Simply by driving up the will to buy, and this, essentially, seems to be what

has happened. Buyers want to know what the wage-price yardsticks are going to be, and who will be affected by them since the answers will inevitably have a powerful influence on investment selections.

Into this uneasy and cheerless market came, this week, the one genuine bombshell—a gap of \$186 million between initial fund redemptions and sales in September. The cashing, happily, being the greater. The small investor, in short, hasn't regained his nerve yet.

He probably won't for some time to come, if indeed at all. But rising share prices have survived public indifference before and they will do so again.

The straws to clutch at—if that is not too unhappy a choice of metaphor—are that company profits are doing well and likely to do better (the p/e ratio on the Dow is now under 16) and that, for all the bewilderment over Phase Two, the fact remains that August 13 did indeed constitute a major change for the better in U.S. economic prospects.

But it looks as if it is going to take some time for that fact to sink in and for the consequences to be assessed.

Offshore fund crisis

Swiss rap British life fund associate

ANOTHER Geneva-based offshore fund group, Investors Capital Trust, has had to suspend re-purchases by investors in its funds. Fined recently for conducting illegal sales activities, Investors Capital Trust has been asked to leave by the Swiss authorities and is shifting to Monte Carlo. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission said the move was "well advised."

What gives painful significance to this mini-carbon copy of I.O.S., reports Robert Hutchinson from Geneva, is that Investors Capital has a British offshoot, Atlantic Assurance, which sells equity-linked insurance in this country. After a boardroom shuffle three months ago, the Marquess of Reading, a member of the London Stock Exchange and a partner in stockbrokers Robert Wigram, took over as chairman of Atlantic, an appointment which must be giving him plenty of food for thought.

Investors Capital, according to all insider accounts, has run into a classical cash crisis. Investors Capital presently claims to have more than \$25 million in investor assets under management, down sharply from \$40 million six months ago.

This weekend the Marquess of Reading and Investors Capital's colourful founder and chairman, Count Jean Casseus d'Heener, a 45-year-old Frenchman of Haitian origin, are meeting in Cannes to discuss Atlantic's future. Their task? How to isolate the British market from Investors Capital's continental problems.

In this country Atlantic Assurance markets an investment plan called the "Atlantic Packet". According to Investors Capital's Geneva management, sales in Britain will be unaffected by the move to Monte Carlo and present plans are to continue selling the "packet" in the sterling area with Department of Trade authorisation.

A small but long-established insurance company, Atlantic Assurance was bought and re-activated by Investors Capital in 1969. At one time it was one of the group's investment funds but the then Board of Trade asked the group to take it out. "Now we have regularised the situation with the Department of Trade and Industry," claims Swiss director Mr. Robert Loertscher. He added: "I cannot say how Atlantic is

owned, but it is outside the funds—in an investment company that one of our funds has an interest in."

As a U.K. registered insurance company, Atlantic Assurance is subject to Government surveillance. Let us pray that, after the Vehicle and General affair, officials are doubly zealous in their role as watchdog of investors funds. Investors in Investors Capital's offshore funds are not so fortunate.

Investors Capital was founded in 1966 by M. d'Heener, a financial disciple of Bernie Cornfeld. At its apogee, riding on the tails of I.O.S.'s success, Investors Capital boasted monthly sales of \$3.5 million in more than 40 countries and total investors' funds of around \$70 million.

Sales have since dried up, however, and redemptions hit \$943,000 in the first half of October.

Its problems are compounded by the fact that it has major investments in a speckled range of affiliated investors funds. Rather than face forced liquidation,

Investors Capital last week suspended sales and redemptions of shares in the funds.

"Every effort will be made to cause the fund management to take steps to restore liquidity to the shares underlying your Investors Capital investment programme," Investors Capital told its investors last week.

What they apparently were not told in this rather pale charade is that the management of Investors Capital and the management of the funds include more or less the same cast of characters.

All that is required is for M. d'Heener, president of the fund, to address an inter-office memorandum to M. d'Heener, chairman of Investors Capital Inc. of Panama.

Mr. Loertscher blamed "the dollar crisis and uncertainty regarding President Nixon's economic policies" as the real reason for Investor Capital's troubles. The blunt hint for the Swiss authorities was merely the "drop that overflowed the bucket," he added. Where have we heard that before?

Trust Houses on the hop

ALLIED Breweries have, over the years, shown a masterly capacity for making the wrong overtures to the wrong people. Their proposed merger with Unilever fell through because, when it came to the hard figuring, there was really no meeting of minds on price or rationale.

They proposed to purchase Allied Suppliers and then dropped the idea like a hot brick when the *Sunday Telegraph* gave the details. If it was a bad idea they shouldn't have mooted it; if it was a good idea they should have pressed ahead.

Now they have lurched into the Trust Houses Fort situation, coolly proposing to superimpose a further merger on top of a company, itself the product of a failed merger, which is tearing itself apart.

Doubtless whatever Lord Crowther likes, Sir Charles Forte will disapprove; if doubtless what Sir Charles wants will be anathema to Lord C.

Just how deeply divided the company is can be shown by its decision after a lengthy board meeting to appoint not one, but two merchant banks, one to advise each faction.

And there in the middle sit the Trust Houses trustees, controlling 50 p.c. of the votes, men chosen, it is said, as being easy to get on with at a time when no battle was in prospect.

If I were an Allied Breweries shareholder I don't think I would want its overture to succeed. If I were a Trust Houses Forte shareholder I would not count on Allied Breweries' firmness of purpose as the main prop to the share price. They have after all, a notable record of withdrawal.

Lotus helps Jensen

WHATEVER Colin Chapman has done to pull Group Lotus Car round, last week's interim figures must have encouraged his many patient shareholders. Lotus turned in with profits of £24,000 before tax, which compares with £121,000 in the first half of last year. In fact, profits have already lapped last year's total.

If Lotus can keep the pace up in the second stretch, which it says it can, then the upshot looks like being £550,000 for a p/e of 12.

Thus the shares still look a reasonable buy. But what could really shift them is news which I gather will be confirmed very soon—that Chapman and Lotus are to make the engines for a new open sports car that Donald Healey, chairman of Jensen, plans for next year; his idea is to revive the noble Healey marque.

The immediate target is apparently for 5,000 units in year one. There is a big demand potential in Europe as well as in the U.S. where the Austin-Healey 3000 (chopped by Lord Stokes) had a very good reputation.

Trade sources reckon that the engines will cost £150 each. Lotus will want a mark up of perhaps 20 p.c. so that its profit could be £30 a unit. That's a cool £150,000 or an additional 25 p.c. to profits.

Chapman has always had a car engine factory but no car to make engines for. His engines have come from Renault and Ford. But now he has signed a lucrative contract with Jensen that will certainly stabilise future earnings.

Since we last put the Group Lotus story into perspective during the rumoured liquidity problems about 10 months ago, the shares have mounted up from 29p to 84p. They should still offer a profitable rise and if Lotus does have a funding operation in mind it should now get it smoothly away.

The funds they have suspended

INVESTORS Capital's biggest fund and flagship operation, aptly named the Dollar Fund, is a non-resident Canadian corporation, not subject to Canadian controls with assets presently listed at around \$13 million.

Like I.O.S.'s Fund of Funds, the Dollar Fund invests only in other mutual funds. Since its formation in 1968, M. d'Heener and his associates have created nine captive funds and one subsidiary company for the Dollar Fund to invest in. Some 85 p.c. of its assets are held in these captive holdings on which no shareholder information is available. When asked why, Mr. Loertscher shrugged and replied: "Would Barclays Bank show you the account of all the companies it controls?"

The largest single holding in the Dollar Fund, accounting for about 20 p.c. of assets, is an entity known as Wall Street Fund (Bahamas). Included in Wall Street's \$2.7 million holdings are "a majority participation" in Banque Farel S.A., the Swiss bank which services investors.

Both these funds appear the Dollar Fund port account for about 51 of the Dollar Fund's assets.

Dear Mr. Prospect

AN extract from Atlantic salesmen's sales manual used by Investors Capital's "orientation" course:

Dear Mr. Prospect—let us assume it has been possible for us to meet ten years ago and at that time I had outlined for you a way to put your money to work which you considered was attractive—gave you tax relief, and you had placed confidence in what I recommended and had begun to save money regularly.

I have no idea how much you could have saved but let us assume that you saved approximately £300 per year. This would have been £3,000 over a ten-year period, on which you would have received tax relief of £495.

If today I was to hand you a cheque for £5,000 wouldn't you agree that our meeting would have been worthwhile for you?

Well, you cannot do anything about the last ten years, but you can plan savings over the next ten years. If you act now—don't that true?

What are some of the things that you can do with money? (Have the prospect participate at this point in the presentation.) Banks and building societies. What are the most important benefits you received from them? (safety and access.) Life assurance... (tax re-

liefs, family protection, re-system.) Investment... (pro-growth.)

Now if you could, would you prefer to combine elements of these services and benefits in one plan? Can, through the Atlantic Plan.

You are probably familiar with the concept of professionally managed investment companies and the advantages they offer. At Assurance has added a dimension to this concept, carefully selecting investment funds and an American mutual fund to invest money.

Here are the results: investment trust shares our mutual fund which trades the value of this asset.

(Show dollar fund investment trust graphs—on principle of double amount, which adds 50% to the value of the investment.)

If your Atlantic Plan, to perform in the next years no better than average annual increase in the Financial Times share index (1957-1966) would have been 10% per year.

We believe that the Atlantic Investment Fund can produce an above-average return.

Do you see how the Atlantic Plan can help you in a more comfortable manner in spite of inflation?

Do you understand how the plan works? Do you see how this fits in with your present situation and could help attain your particular objectives?

Is the amount of £500 a comfortable amount to save? Do you think that you satisfy the medical requirements necessary to qualify for the plan?

(Start filling in card for "form" and presentation.)

Many people are making money from stocks and shares. So can you. You don't have to be well-connected or even rich (a mere £50 capital is enough to start with). The secret is in knowing the whole art of investment; what to do and when to do it. This you can learn quickly and simply.

How? A group of successful, qualified accountants, stockbrokers, professional investors and financial writers have pooled their knowledge to produce a highly recommended course—

In 12 weeks time you can profitably dealing in stocks and shares

RSI

I want to learn how to make money in stocks and shares. Please send me—without obligation—full details.

☐ I depend on investment for some income
☐ Capital gains are my main objective

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Address _____

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- 2 A widespread investment in financial institutions.

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In choosing an investment, it is vitally important to pick one with a proven record on which future prospects can be built. The portfolio of Scotbits provides just this.

Consider the record over the past 15 years. The table shows the value on 1st January each year of £100 invested on 1st January, 1957, with all net income re-invested.

You can see that there have been fluctuations in value from year to year, and there can be no guarantee of future performance. But the fact of it is that £100 invested in Scotbits in 1957 was worth £700 on 14th October, 1971—an increase of 600% and more than enough to take care of the 73% increase in the cost of living over the same period. Only real growth can protect the value of investments from being eroded by inflation.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

1957	£100	1965	£308
1958	£97	1966	£347
1959	£138	1967	£324
1960	£232	1968	£462
1961	£223	1969	£473
1962	£304	1970	£539
1963	£303	1971	£539
1964	£336		

2 A widespread investment in financial institutions.

The policy of the Scotbits Managers is to invest about half the £75m fund in the ordinary shares of carefully chosen investment companies, which in turn invest in a wide spread of industrial and commercial companies, both in the U.K. and abroad. About 17% of the total underlying portfolio is in the U.S.A. The rest of the fund is invested widely, mainly in the fields of banking, insurance and property companies.

The rising levels of affluence, and the increasing need for financial services in an advancing economy, mean that the financial sector should continue to be a growth area in the future. Moreover, the financial sector is more resistant to the effects of inflation than industry in general.

How you can buy Scotbits.

The Managers feel that Scotbits is in a good position to participate strongly in any continued upward trend in share prices, as it always has done in the past.

You may invest in Scotbits with a lump sum—from as little as £50. Or you can save in regular amounts, say £10 or £15 a month, with or without life insurance and substantial tax relief.

To make an immediate purchase just send the application form with your cheque. For full details of regular saving, please use the small coupon.

General information.

Trusts act. Scotbits' aim is long-term growth of both capital and income. Scotbits Securities Ltd. is a part of Britain's largest unit trust group which has more than £550,000,000 currently invested on behalf of over 700,000 clients.

Buying and Selling. Units are always available from the Managers at a price based on the value of the assets of the Trust. Current prices are quoted in leading newspapers. When you decide to sell, which you may do at any time, the Managers will buy back units at not less than the bid price calculated on the day your instructions are received, in accordance with a formula approved by the Department of Trade and Industry. Payment is normally made within seven days of receiving your renounced certificate(s).

This offer closes on or before 29th October, 1971 at 5 p.m. The units in today's offer are for sale at the price stated, or at the offer price ruling on receipt of your order, whichever is the lower. This offer will close not later than Friday, 29th October, 1971, but may be closed earlier if the current daily offer price exceeds the fixed offer price by 3% or more. Thereafter units will be available at the offer price ruling on receipt of your order.

Securities. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry, and is a "wide-range" investment under the Trustee Investments Act, 1961. The Trustee is The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited.

Prices. The offer price currently includes an initial service charge, not exceeding 5%, plus a small rounding-up charge. Out of this, commission of 1% will be paid to Banks, Stockbrokers, Solicitors, and Accountants on applications bearing their stamp.

Income. The current estimated gross starting yield on 23rd October, 1971, was 4.4% per annum. Distributions of net income are made on 1st March and 1st September each year. A half-yearly charge currently of 18-75p per £100 of the value of the fund is deducted from the Trust's income to defray Managers' expenses including Trustee's fees.

Managers: Scotbits Securities Limited (A member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers), Erskine House, 68-72 Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6JX. Tel: 031-226 7351.

*Offer of Units at 50-3p each until 5pm on Friday, 29th October.

(or at the offer price ruling on receipt of your order, whichever is the lower)

Application for lump sum purchase of Scotbits Units.

To: Scotbits Securities Ltd. (London Office), Perth Road, Ilford, Essex. Tel: 01-554 2237

Please issue to me/us Scotbits units to the value of £ (insert amount of remittance) at 50-3p each or the offer price ruling on receipt of this application whichever is the lower. (Minimum initial purchase £50.)

Units will be allocated to the full value of your remittance to two decimal places. Please make cheques payable to "Scotbits Securities Ltd."

We will not acknowledge receipt of your application and remittance but will dispatch a certificate for the units within 14 days.

Existing Scotbits unitholders: please tick here ☐ To have distributions re-invested please tick here ☐ R A

First Name(s) _____ Surname(s) _____

Mr./Mrs./Miss or Title _____

Address _____

I/we declare that I am/we are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the U.K. or the Scheduled Territories and I am/we are not acquiring the above units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories. (If you are unable to make this personal declaration it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker or solicitor.)

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

For Office use only _____

Scotbits Securities Savings Plan.

I am interested in regular monthly saving. Please send me a prospectus which does not commit me in any way.

Name _____

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For Office use only _____

From modest beginnings Joe Hyman had a meteoric rise, a period of bright success, and an abrupt eclipse. GRAHAM TURNER assesses his achievement, gives an account of his fall and describes what he is doing now.

Joe Hyman in limbo

precisely the right time and it was soon "working seven days a week on a product we couldn't help but sell." The bankers loved him: so did the workers, especially when he told them his main problem would be finding parking space for their cars.

Then Hyman had a windfall. The ailing William Hollis, owner of the Virella trademark, needed both profits and a saviour and offered to buy Gainsborough. There seemed to be little apparent logic in the move — Hollis had no rayon or nylon and senior members of his staff were amazed when they heard he was joining forces with what they regarded as "a lousy, dinky firm of pyjama manufacturers."

Hyman, on the other hand, saw Hollis through different eyes. It gave him brand name, established company with an overseas business and a bigger base for expansion. Moreover, dealing with it did not require a company which a fibre

producer like Courtaulds was likely to want to snap up. He closed the head office — "it was killing the business" — and moved everything back to the factories, sold off a newly-bought Scottish plant, renegotiated deals with customers and revamped Hollis's retail distribution network, within 15 months, he had turned a £5,000 overdraft into a credit of £100,000.

The effort, however, demonstrated that he was still far too much of a one-man head. Although Hyman had what one of his colleagues called an "almost mystical appreciation"

of figures and an equally sure touch when it came to assessing the market, he was often not a good picker of people who never succeeded in building up an all-round team at the heart of his business.

He would often enthuse would-be recruits with a vision of the future which far exceeded their own — how different the textile industry would be if everyone was as bright as you," he told one — and then become just as

quickly disillusioned with them. It might well be argued that, as one of Hyman's colleagues put it, "anybody who's ready to believe he's the Archangel Gabriel deserves all he gets," but the result was that too many new recruits came and went.

Those who stayed, moreover, had to match Hyman's own pace and intensity. "He was always psycho-analysing you," said a man who worked closely with him. "I've been watching your eyes," he'd say while you were eating lunch, "and you're not looking at me."

"Joe got bored with people and situations and you'd go into the factory and find that he'd shifted everybody's furniture and offices. Your desk was constantly moving round."

It was, by the same token, an enormously stimulating environment in which to work — "it made me of us," said one of those who stayed — and Hyman's vision of his own prospects was growing all the time. He evolved the philosophy of a

multi-fibre, multi-process textile group which, he explained, would be proof against any danger — but which looked to cynics within the industry as a way of cloaking sheer opportunism with the appearance of logic.

Logic, or opportunism, led Hyman to the conclusion that the next great textile boom would be in Terylene and that, since he needed cash if he were to expand rapidly, I.C.I. would be ideal backers. He would provide the jet engine, they the body, they would be the watering can, he the rose: the metaphors varied, but the idea was the same. Hyman would buy up large chunks of Lancashire, covering every process and provide a ready market for, he hoped, 25-30 p.c. of I.C.I.'s new fibre. He also wanted I.C.I. to provide him with the administrative back-up which he knew he lacked. "They had a Civil Service," he once said, "and I needed one."

I.C.I. desperately anxious to stop Courtaulds building up too strong a position in textiles, apparently jumped at the idea and put up £15 million. Hyman was now well and truly launched. He had money and

Continued on page 31

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The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £68,000,000 with 34,000 bondholders. (In the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £6,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to snap up giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms. Which means that we're able to get the best deals on the best properties.

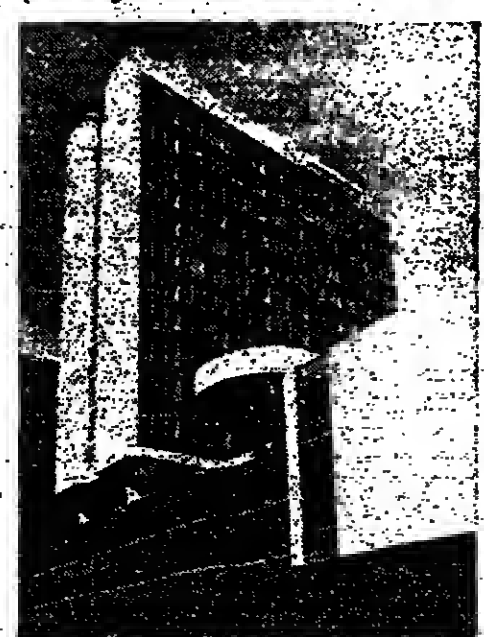
Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For example, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax, improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant I.T.T. Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from October '70 to October '71, Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 13.5% (including the re-invested rental income net



Arundel Towers, Southampton. Valued at over £2,500,000.

of tax). Paying tax at the standard rate you would have needed a gross income of £8.1% on your money to achieve the same result.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compound from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your bonds or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) — whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.



100 St. Andrew Square, Glasgow. Valued at over £10,000,000.

6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course, property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 6%, your bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offer price of the Units). The annualised growth rate achieved has, in fact, comfortably exceeded 6% since the bonds were introduced.

Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your property bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selective Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Tax Benefits

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to income tax on the rental income at the special Life Assurance Company rate — currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at 1/2 the full rate of tax, in present circumstances the deduction will be made at 1/2 of the full rate — a new feature.

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. If you are a very high surtax payer you should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few — National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, I.P.C. and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors.

To make it simpler for new Bondholders, property bond units will be of the accumulator type where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover (which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday) illustrated in the coupon below.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties and full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All new Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.



Some House & Stable Hall, London, E.C.4. Valued at over £3,000,000.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Telephone: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £_____ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100 and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.)

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? If not, please give details _____

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? _____

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Scheme: _____

annual (minimum investment £1000) _____ quarterly (minimum investment £4000) _____

half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) _____ monthly (minimum investment £12000) _____

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new Accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.02. Offer closes on Tuesday November 2nd, which is valuation day.

Signature _____

Date _____

ST SUN 1 V

Age next birthday	Life Cover per £1000 invested
30 or less	£2,814
31	£2,732
32	£2,652
33	£2,575
34	£2,500
35	£2,427
36	£2,357
37	£2,288
38	£2,222
39	£2,157
40	£2,094
41	£2,033
42	£1,974
43	£1,916
44	£1,860
45	£1,806
46	£1,753
47	£1,702
48	£1,653
49	£1,605
50	£1,556
51	£1,513
52	£1,469
53	£1,426
54	£1,384
55	£1,344
56	£1,305
57	£1,267
58	£1,230
59	£1,194
60	£1,159
61	£1,126
62	£1,093
63	£1,061
64	£1,030
65-80	£1,000

Abbey Property Bonds are single premium life assurance policies. The application and life cover tables are based on experience by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted. Commission of 12% will be paid on an Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Solicitor, Accountant or Solicitor. This advertisement is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and related taxation practices. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases.

Growth rate root of EEC debate

By FRANK GOULD

Membership of the E.E.C. speed up its economic growth. This is the heart of the matter, the real question underlying the economic debate about the pros and cons of the current situation, it is not a matter of health, and Italy are facing problems and recession, although suffering from inflation, is reluctant and thus jeopardises the rate. In addition, the prospects of the United Kingdom from the industrial world to the efforts to eliminate its payments deficit. But it is, despite all this, the growth potential still the E.E.C.

It is that joining will center on the growth rate achieved so E.E.C. countries? The growth record of the Community and its members is impressive. Since the formation of the Community, growth has been faster than in any other major area, averaging nearly 7% since 1958 compared with our own meagre 3%.

The more interesting though of the pattern within the E.E.C. — relevant for us — is that, slower growing Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg seem to have led up towards the faster growing Germany, France and Italy.

The past record of E.E.C. has been impressive. But what of its future growth prospects? The slowing down of the increase in the working population is going to be one of the main potential dampening factors on growth. E.E.C. officials do not seem particularly worried by this but simply point out that more attention will have to be given to structural problems within the individual economies by a greater use of regional policy. We would support that.

N E. DALLAS & SONS

MUSIC & ELECTRONICS FOR LEISURE

As from the circulated review of the Chairman and Director, Mr. Gordon S. Lee:

Our year has seen a considerable growth in business resulting from £3,961,000 (£2,498,000), an increase of 58% and an record for the Company. Net Profit before taxation of £75,015 represents a profit ratio to sales of 4.6% (3%). Our aim is to improve the profit percentage over the next year by increased sales and greater efficiency to something like the 1964-65 figure of 8.5%.

For the Net Group Assets have exceeded £1 million. Sales have remained steady and if the agreement to E.E.C. is implemented, we should see an appreciable increase in this area.

First five months of the current year Group Turnover increased to £1,000,000 and is some 50% in excess of the same year. A substantial increase in Profit is anticipated for this year.

The week in focus

UNEMPLOYMENT reassembled and the great debate on Britain's entry to Europe.

Total unemployment rose last month to 1.1 million, the recent rapid increase, seasonally adjusted figures for the United Kingdom show 0.000 unemployed—almost 0.000 of the working population.

by the C.B.I. to cut the number of jobs were discussed at meetings with prominent Ministers.

City, shares sagged on the news of a possible take-over of Trust Houses Forte by the Breweries. The share price fell by 10 p.p. to 240 p.p. by last week according to latest statistics.

ner spending was also up, the Chancellor's ministry last July spending had 24.7 p.p.

g. societies, gave loans of 1.1 million last month. The advanced in the last line is already almost equals figure for the whole of

Rail announced a special meeting plan aimed at £40 million tax five years.

set Office announced a million loss on postal services in 1970-71 but an overall of over £20 million down on the year.

EEC looks sweet for British Sugar Corp.

READ of this week's Common Market vote, analysts will be running their slide rules over the companies most likely to benefit from British entry into the E.E.C.

One of the best bets could be British Sugar Corporation. The present E.E.C. sugar policy is designed to encourage best producers rather than cane refiners (like Tate & Lyle) against whom there is a prohibitive external price barrier.

British Sugar is a beet producer and as such it will be able to take full advantage of higher E.E.C. prices. B.S.C. is looking for some splendid growth if we go in.

Already this group is enjoying a new burst of substantial profits growth thanks largely to its recent incentive agreement with the Government which protects it from fluctuations in the world sugar price.

Last year profits soared from £2.6 million to over £6.5 million.

WATCHING BRIEF

Don, sending the share price rocketing up; it has almost trebled this year to 380p.

But the shares could still be considerably undervalued. For knowledgeably sourced analysts, B.S.C. is looking for another big jump in earnings for 1971-72 with the upshot probably being 48p a share and dropping the p/e ratio to 7.5 times.

This is cheap for a company which could double its earnings

EEC looks sweet for British Sugar Corp.

IF wasn't for the drab state of the Johannesburg market, Abercom Investments wouldn't be standing on a 7-6 times p/e ratio at 175p; the multiple would be much higher. The point is that 75 p.p. of the shares are owned by South African residents and as such the market in the shares is dictated by Johannesburg dealing.

The shares, however, also have an active London quote but until the South African stock market starts to recover—and the time may be fast approaching—the price is unlikely to find support in Trogmorton Street.

But when markets do turn, Abercom is going to be a bargain. The group, primarily in engineering, is enjoying a firm rising profit trend. Earnings per share are growing by around 25 p.p. a year.

Abercom is acquisitive. It likes to wheel and deal and has been described as a minor Johannesburg equivalent of Slater Walker. In fact, Slater has an 11 p.p. stake in Abercom's equity.

The shares are worth picking up at their present level where they yield a useful 6.2 p.p.—a rating which also takes little account of a possible U.K. settlement with Rhodesia on which Abercom would score significantly.

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Speculation of the week

Edgar Allen—not so much a gamble, more a one-way bet

STANDING on a 10 p/e after a big profit surge with more to come, Edgar Allen doesn't need the prop of a takeover to keep the shares up at 270p.

So the fact that the market is still awaiting the outcome of the group's merger talks with Spear & Jackson appears to be in the Allen price for nothing. This represents a good buying opportunity.

The shares were run up to over 300p shortly after news of the bid talks was forced out over a month ago. But the situation has cooled off in the absence of fresh developments.

But this week we will probably know whether the deal is on or off. Spear & Jackson should be coming out with an encouraging interim statement and it ought to include news of the bid negotiations. After all, its merchant bankers have

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Good news for Building Society investors...

If you have £1000 or more in a Building Society (or any fixed interest investment, come to that), we have good news for you. Please complete and return the coupon, and we will send you full details—without cost or obligation.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, details of the 'Good News' as it affects me.

BU 2371

Name _____

Address _____

Day Tel. No. _____

Amount Currently Invested £ _____ at _____ % p.a.

Date of Birth _____ Wife's Date of Birth _____

U.K. Gross Income _____ Top Rate of Surtax _____

Bevington Lowndes Limited, 5, West Halkin Street, Belgrave, London S.W.1. Tel: 01-235 8000 (20 lines, 24 hour service). In the North: 26, Cross Street, Manchester 2. Tel: 061-834 0326.

Bevington Lowndes

NESS on Wall Street some uncertainty in the wake of Thursday's Common vote depressed the Stock market. Last Thursday's Times ended the week 7-2 down at 407.4.

was dogged by apprehensions of a rate cut, as investors placed two of the economic programme. Jones Index finished 22 points down at 2,210.

market in London lower on profit taking the £20 million G.L.C.

activity from the bid for Alkali Refractories. However, Forte never gave some boost to the London Market. Ended the week 3-1 up at 407.4.

results were another

UP	Change	Price	1971	Comments
on week	now	High	Low	
Allen Harvey	40	630	630	Good int. statem't
British Sydnham	48	265	265	Interim results
Hawker Siddley	48	265	265	Interim results
Ladbroke Corp.	40	356	356	Chairman's statem't
Trust Houses Forte	37	184	178	Bid approach
DOWN				
Beecham Corp.	22	308	308	Mkt. trend
Beagle Star Ins.	42	440	440	Disap. int. report
Poseidon	110	620	620	Auto. mkt. weakness
Selection Trust	75	620	620	Mkt. weakness
Tube Investments	22	415	415	Mkt. trend
Unilever	21	290	290	Unfavourable broker comment

UP Change Price 1971 Comments on week now High Low

Allen Harvey 40 630 630 Good int. statem't

British Sydnham 48 265 265 Interim results

Hawker Siddley 48 265 265 Interim results

Ladbroke Corp. 40 356 356 Chairman's statem't

Trust Houses Forte 37 184 178 Bid approach

DOWN

Beecham Corp. 22 308 308 Mkt. trend

Beagle Star Ins. 42 440 440 Disap. int. report

Poseidon 110 620 620 Auto. mkt. weakness

Selection Trust 75 620 620 Mkt. weakness

Tube Investments 22 415 415 Mkt. trend

Unilever 21 290 290 Unfavourable broker comment

Life Annuities are a serious business

By Our Insurance Consultant

might Mrs. Dashwood has to assert in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* that "an annuity is a serious business." This statement still rings true, as a tragic story I heard a short time ago.

perred the owner of a business, a man in his fifties who was just beginning to see the fruits of his years when he had serious illness. After several months in hospital he learned that he might only live a few more years. As was in ruins, and it was a pittance.

mately this tale of woe and there. He had put a money into annuities, no access to it.

is may be an extreme case, but it does emphasise the



Lord Stokes is looking at a bumper-to-bumper year.

tribution by anyone can be purchase of an annuity involves a transaction of capital for life. It is insurance against living, put another way, of one's capital.

pition no-one under in special circumstances should buy an annuity, and over should not than about one-third into one, though it is upwards there investing a bigger

one of the more features of an annuity is eliminated. For the an annuity with a

outlook remains unsettled

investment trust market eyes closely on Wall Street and did not like what it saw.

The steady fall in share prices across the Atlantic which pulled the Dow down 22 points to London 7-2 points, the general level of naturally shares with

Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units Offer of units

Investment-Trust Units provide the ideal vehicle for the private investor who wants long-term growth of capital and income. It invests in the ordinary shares of about 130 leading investment companies who in turn invest in major companies all over the world but particularly in the U.K. and the U.S.A.

With its double layer of management skill and expertise from the trust managers and the underlying investment-trusts themselves, I-T.U. has shown remarkably consistent long-term growth easily outpacing both inflation and fixed interest investments.

Take a look at the trust's record, and future prospects.

The twenty-year record.

Inflation over the last 20 years has meant that for every £100 you had in 1951 you would need £218 today. £100 invested in I-T.U. on 1st October 1951 would now be worth £1,911, with all net income re-invested.

The ten-year record.

Over any ten-calendar-year period since 1951, £100 in I-T.U. would have grown to at least £234 with all net income re-invested. Over the best period it would have grown to £900 with all net income re-invested.

The five-year record.

During the last five years Stock Market conditions have at times been very difficult. Even so, £100 invested in I-T.U. on 1st October 1966 would now be worth £206, with all net income re-invested.

This record of success explains why I-T.U. is the largest unit trust in the country with £142 million invested on behalf of 135,000 people.

Future prospects seem promising for Investment-Trust Units.

1. The inflationary measures recently introduced by the Government will be good for company profits and the Stock Market.
2. Sterling is strong and U.K. reserves are standing at a high level.
3. The banks have new powers to lend money competitively, which will facilitate capital

investment and consumer spending as the economy expands.

4. If Britain joins the Common Market, the outlook for growth could be greatly improved.

With a well-established record of success, the backing of the Save and Prosper Group and good prospects for the future, Investment-Trust Units offer the private investor the opportunity for long-term growth of capital and income.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as a long-term one.

Lump-sum investment.

To obtain a stake in Investment-Trust Units just complete the larger coupon and send it to us with your remittance.

For your guidance on 21st October, 1971, the offer price of Investment-Trust Units was 26.1p "xd" each, giving an estimated gross starting yield of £2.09% per year.

Regular Monthly Saving.

You can also get a stake in Investment-Trust Units by saving a regular amount each month, with the option of life insurance cover and tax relief. Complete the smaller coupon for further details.

Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units are managed by the Save and Prosper Group, the largest unit trust group in the country, founded in 1934 and currently managing funds of about £600,000,000 on behalf of 700,000 people.

Further Details:

Trust Aim. The aim is long-term growth of capital and income. Buy-in Units. Units are for sale at the price ruling on receipt of your order. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application and remittance, but will despatch a certificate for the units within 21 days. Selling Units. When you decide to sell, which you may do at any time, the Managers will buy back units at not less than the bid price calculated on the day your instructions are received, in accordance with a formula approved by the Department of Trade and Industry. Payment is normally made within seven days. Safeguards. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry, and is a 'wider-range' investment under the Trustee Investments Act, 1961. The Trustee in Investment-Trust Units is Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited. Price. The offer price currently includes an initial service charge not exceeding 5% plus a small rounding up charge. Out of this, commission of 1% will be paid to Banks, Stockbrokers, Solicitors and Accountants on applications bearing their stamp. Income. Distribution of net income is made on 31st May and 30th November each year. They can be re-invested in further units if you wish. Units are at present "xd" which means you will receive your first distribution of income on 31st May, 1972. A half-yearly charge currently of 1% of the value of the fund is deducted from the Trust's income to defray Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees, and is already allowed for in the estimated gross starting yield. Managers. Save and Prosper Group Limited (a member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers), 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-588 1717.

(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

APPLICATION FORM FOR AN OUTRIGHT PURCHASE OF

Investment-Trust Units

To: The Dealing Department, Save and Prosper Group Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-584 8899

I/We wish to purchase Investment-Trust Units to the value of £ _____ calculated at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application. A remittance is enclosed (payable to "Save and Prosper Group Limited").

MR _____ MRS _____ MISS _____

YOUR CHRISTIAN NAME(S) _____

SURNAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

POSTAL CODE _____

DATE _____

*I/We declare that I am/are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories and that I am/are not acquiring the above units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

SIGNATURE(S) _____

I/We should like my/our future distributions of income to be re-invested in further Investment-Trust Units. (tick here) ☐ R ☐ 4

*If you are unable to make this residential declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY _____ 2410/161

I am interested in regular monthly investment in Investment-Trust Units. Please send me details. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY _____ 2410/16Y

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Portfolio Growth with Income Fund- 52% up in less than a year!

When we launched Portfolio Growth with Income Fund last November we set ourselves an ambitious aim—top-class capital growth with an income above the average for the market. In just eleven months, the offer price has appreciated by 52% and the income is ahead of target.

This performance has put us near the top of the league tables for growth in 1971.

Share prices have had a healthy rise, and certainly they can go down as well as up. But we believe there are still many attractive opportunities for investment in this bull market, if you have the skill and alertness to exploit them.

We are therefore making an offer of units at a fixed price of 76p each. To take advantage of this offer, which will close on Monday 1st November 1971, simply fill in the application form and post it with your cheque. The minimum initial investment is 600 units.

Special offer of Units at 76p in Portfolio Growth with Income Fund

with an estimated gross yield of 3½%.

Application Form	
To Bank of Scotland, New Issue Dept., 30 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2EH	
Please issue <input type="text"/> units (minimum initial holding 600 units) at 76p each in Portfolio Growth with Income Fund.	A remittance of £ <input type="text"/> is enclosed payable to Bank of Scotland.
I/We declare that I/we am/are not resident outside the U.K. or other Scheduled Territories nor acquiring these units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these Territories.	
Signature(s) (In case of joint applicants, all must sign)	Date
Full Name(s)	(State Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)
Address(es)	
Your Unit Certificate will be prepared from the above particulars. Please print clearly. Minors are not registered as unit-holders but accounts can be designated.	
STL 24/10	

Portfolio Growth with Income Fund is managed by Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd., 10 Charterhouse Square, London, EC1M 6JU.

In accordance with the trust deed, this offer will close before Monday 1st November, 1971 if the fixed offer price differs by more than 2½% from the daily offer price. Applications will not be acknowledged, but unit certificates will be posted not later than 29th November, 1971.

The Fund, authorised by the Board of Trade, is a Wider-Range Investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and investors are protected by a Trust Deed executed between the Managers and the Trustees.

The minimum initial holding is 600 units, but for add-

itions to existing holdings the minimum is 100 units. An initial charge of 3½% is included in the offer price of the Units and there is a half-yearly service charge of 1%. These charges are based on the value of the Fund. A commission of 12½% will be paid to Bankers, Stockbrokers, firms of Solicitors and firms of Accountants on applications bearing their stamp. Income will be distributed half-yearly to unit-holders on 15th February and 15th August, accompanied by a Managers' report giving full details of the Fund's portfolio. The next distribution will be made on 15th February, 1972.

On the basis of the offer price, 600 Units cost £456 1000 Units cost £760 2000 Units cost £1,520 3000 Units cost £2,280 5000 Units cost £3,800

Trafalgar House puts a cat among the City pigeons

By MICHAEL SLOCOCK

HOW much new office space does the City need? Is there any way of stopping the spiral of viciously rising rents short of massive new building projects? Should there, on the contrary, be much more dispersal of offices away from London altogether?

Do the social costs of a high concentration in the Square Mile—the flood of workers in and out, congestion in the transport system, people living far from their jobs—outweigh the benefits of further building? Is a 750,000 sq. ft. office block on the City borders desirable or undesirable in itself?

These issues, which go to the heart of the question of the future shape of London and the City, are all raised by a major project, Trafalgar House Investments is trying to push through.

This is to redevelop a 6½ acre site in Chiswell Street. This adjoins the Barbican site and is at present largely occupied by Whitbread's historic brewery. The development would be undertaken by a joint company set up by Whitbread and Trafalgar House Investments.

The Whitbread/Trafalgar plan is to build a 750,000 sq. ft. office block with 580,000 sq. ft. of lettable space. This would make it the largest office building in the land—twice the size of any existing block. The site would also have a one-acre public garden, a large public car park, a small office building for Whitbread and an experimental brewery.

The sums involved are enormous since the value of the completed development is to the £30 million to £80 million range.

Whitbread would capitalise

on a most valuable asset, while Trafalgar, who are to finance the development and build it, would also have a percentage of the project's ultimate value.

A feature of the site is that it is already entirely owned by Whitbread and Trafalgar and so, in fact, be completed in 3½ years time.

But little real progress appears to have been made on the planning decisions. Whitbread/Trafalgar published their plan in late 1968. Now the two companies have to cross three hurdles: 1. the Department of the Environment has to grant an Office Development Permit; 2. the Greater London Council has to agree to the site being changed from a light industrial zone to an office area; and 3. the G.L.C. has to grant planning permission.

To try and reconce the site Trafalgar House has appeared at the inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan, which has been running for a year already. This year Trafalgar House has made an O.D.P. application to the Department of the Environment.

Normally, O.D.P.s are only granted for prelet space. But in this case preletting a 580,000 sq. ft. block is, in practice, virtually impossible and in any case it is hardly desirable.

The O.D.P. climate has certainly improved dramatically since the advent of the Conservative Government.

But the G.L.C. as it stands, argues for only 15 million sq. ft. of new office space over the whole of the next five years. If this figure is accepted Chiswell Street needs a great deal more, they say, or it will miss this



Whitbread's prime site in Chiswell Street

round of O.D.P.s and have to wait five years. The Department of the Environment makes no comment on any O.D.P. application. While the G.L.C. which is also fairly coy about these matters, says merely that unofficial talks have been held on the Chiswell Street development. But it is easy to see why the planners find this one a hot potato. There is the need for rezoning, and the size of the application for an O.D.P. which would take a fair bite out of the remaining office quota. And there is, apparently, a feeling within the G.L.C. that the site were to be rezoned and the building gone ahead with, this would pre-empt the result of the enquiry into the new Greater London Plan. From any angle the decision will be a fascinating one, and it forces the planners to some agonising choices. Is Trafalgar/Whitbread being cheeky, or merely bold and realistic? Is it attempting to slow down the real spiral, or merely to cash in on it? How vital is extra central office accommodation to the City's legitimate hopes of becoming the Common Market's financial centre? Once more, as so often before, Trafalgar House's Nigel Brookes and Victor Matthews have succeeded in putting the cat among the pigeons.

R-R Motors will include diesels

CAR auctioneers are taking steps to improve their image and the Rolls-Royce diesel division will be included in Rolls-Royce Motors when it is floated. These are the two most striking pieces of City news to emerge from the Motor Show this week, our motoring correspondent, Courtenay Edwards, reports.

Mr. David Plasiow, managing director of the motor car division of Rolls-Royce Motors, formed last April, tells me that the company is now taking a new shape. "It is most likely that during the first half of 1972 the flotation of the company will take place. The result will be three or four years' advance of the rest of the world in the development of this type of Wankel," he said.

Meanwhile the Earl of Essex has accepted the presidency of a newly-formed Institute of Motor Auctioneers, which has as its main object "the protection of the interests of individuals and firms engaged in the trade."

Mr. David Wickins, chairman and managing director of the British Car Auction Group, which claims 75% of the country's car auction business, has promised the Institute his enthusiastic support.

Like the motor trade as a whole, the car auction business has fallen into disrepute from time to time and this new Institute should help to prevent that happening in the future.

The Merchant Investors Property Bond is backed by United Dominions Trust. Should your investment decisions be influenced by this?

The Merchant Investors Property Bond was launched last year by Old Broad Street Securities—the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust.

The entry by this £450 million Finance Group provoked a more-than-usual stir of interest from knowledgeable investment critics.

It was true, of course, that property bonds had already established for themselves an undeniable glamour, with their high quoted growth rates and the good performance of commercial property in the past.

But the entry of UDT into this arena indicated that the biggest Finance Group in Britain was determined to build a new and important opportunity for investors. At the same time, it was clear that this determination was accompanied by a staunch conviction that investors' interests should be scrupulously safeguarded.

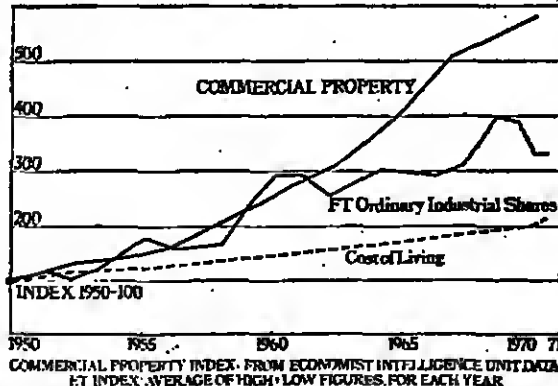
With this kind of backing, it is perhaps not surprising that the Merchant Investors Property Bond has steadily attracted investment to the tune, now, of around £3 million, but another major factor in its success has been the exclusive appointment as Property Managers of Richard Ellis & Son—one of the most respected names in the whole country.

So the Merchant Investors offer you the dynamism of a young enterprise, the security of the biggest finance group in Britain, and the potential of exciting growth based on the soundest advice available.

You will find all the details in the next few paragraphs, and (at the end) a coupon to get into it now. At the moment of maximum opportunity.

The new way to invest in commercial property. Given that property's a good thing to be in, it's very often difficult for the individual to invest directly in it—because of the scale of investment involved. This is where the Merchant Investors Property Bond comes in. By pooling the individual investor's savings in a Property Fund, we're able to buy superlative commercial property. And thus to pass on to each investor his share of big-property benefits. We're also able to promise the investor major tax advantages. You pay no income tax on your Bond. And there's no personal capital gains tax when you cash it in. (Surplus payers, however, may be liable to surtax, but this can be reduced or even eliminated altogether.)

The facts of growth.



Going on past experience, well-selected and expertly managed property should continue to show good capital growth. Property values can, of course, go down as well as up. But there's no reason to suppose that commercial property should do less well in the next decade or so than it has in the last 20 years.

Withdrawal Plan

Each year you can withdraw up to

7%

of the value of your Bond completely free of Income Tax, provided your investment is over £1,000.

The Merchant Investors Property Bond: how it works. When you buy your Bond your investment is paid into the Property Fund along with that of your fellow Merchant Investors. Your Bond will tell you the number of units in the Fund allocated to you. From then on, you share in any appreciation of the value of the property bought, and the rental income

derived from it. (At the same time, your Bond gives you a life assurance benefit.) And that, in effect, is all there is to it. You're involved in no effort beyond sitting back and watching the Fund do the work for you.

How to cash in. You may cash your Bond in whole or in part, at any time (minimum £50). You will receive the full value of your units at the price of the next monthly valuation. There are no deductions or penalties of any kind made from this sum. The Company reserves the right, in very exceptional circumstances, and only when the Actuary considers it necessary, to defer cashing-in for, at maximum, 6 months.

Management Charges. The Insurance Company makes an initial charge of 5% of the premium you pay. The remaining 95% is used to purchase your allocation of units at the current price. In addition, each year the Company makes a charge of 2% of the value of the Fund.

These two items are the only management charges made by the Company and they also cover the cost of providing the life assurance benefit.

How to become a Merchant Investor. You will find an application form below. Send this with your cheque (minimum £100, no maximum) and, on acceptance, you will receive a Bond. This will show you the number of Units of the Property Fund allocated to you. It will also tell you about your life assurance benefit.

It only remains for us to add how much we look forward to welcoming you to the select and increasingly affluent company of Merchant Investors.

To: Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Ltd, 89 King St, London, EC2V 8DT Tel: 01-600 5121, 01-606 7281
I wish to invest £ in Merchant Investors Property Bonds (any amount from £100)
and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Limited. STE24.10.71

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss)

Forenames

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Are you in good health and free from effects of previous illness or accidents?
Yes/No. If No, please give details.

Tick here for Automatic Withdrawal Plan (minimum single investment—£1,000) ☐
Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of units allocated at the current price of 105p. This offer applies to proposals accepted prior to Tuesday November 2nd, 1971.

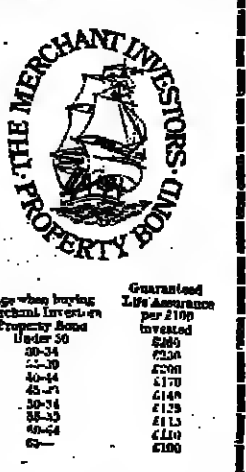
Signature

Date

Tick here if you would like more information on:
the lump sum plan ☐ our monthly savings plan ☐

This advertisement is based on current law and Inland Revenue practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases but the Life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company.

Merchant Investors Property Bonds



Camellia Investments Limited

"Much work has been done to increase the scope of the Company's activities by adding financially orientated personnel who, apart from being engaged in day-to-day management, are actively involved in forward planning."

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of Camellia Investments Limited was held in London on 22nd October 1971. The following are extracts from the audited statement of the Chairman, Mr. Gordon Fox, for the year ended 31st December 1970.

Revenue and Dividends

Group earnings, after tax and minorities were £1,000,000, a rise of 30% from 1969. This rise is due to the loss of revenue resulting from the disposal of 25% of our shares in the Sirat Tea Company and the severe devaluation caused in our Indian assets by the devaluation of the Rupee in 1966. On the other hand, as the result of the realignment of the Group's investments, a substantial increase in dividend income is envisaged and, accordingly, your Board feels justified in recommending an increased dividend of 10% for 1970 (1969-9%).

Wharf Holdings Limited

During the current financial year, we sold our holdings to Siratline Group since Trust at a profit before capital gains tax of £8,500 for Jacobson Holdings and £2,100 for Camellia Investments.

Jacobson Amgoor Tea Estates Limited

Operations for 1970 resulted in a very small gross profit of £1,100. I believe that the results are in no way indicative of the profit potential of this large group of tea gardens. In the year 1970 we commenced the re-organisation of Jacobson Amgoor Tea Estate along modern business lines, but management efforts were, to some extent, diffused by the need to integrate the gardens of the Amgoor Tea Estate. Furthermore the Calcutta earthquake had a particularly serious effect on it.

Whereas selling prices of our teas are uncertain, we continue to rise steadily. Wages and cost of supplies are rising due to inflation in India, and world inflation generally is reflected in increased costs of shipping and warehousing. I do not therefore anticipate that our efforts will begin to bear fruit prior to 1972.

Sirat Tea Company Limited

After gaining control of Jacobson Holdings we reluctantly concluded that we should cease to be involved in tea growing in East Africa. The Indian Authorities have viewed with increasing concern investment in East Africa by sterling Indian tea producers, feeling that the profits, knowledge and experience acquired in India were being transferred to a more favourable environment thus putting Indian tea at a competitive disadvantage. We therefore decided not to continue to hold this investment.

Independent Finest A.B.

Independent Finest continues to grow rapidly. On 31st December 1969, net of equipment acquired for leasing totalled £6,000,000 only, but by 31st December 1970, this figure exceeded £6,000,000, and even more rapid growth is envisaged for 1971.

Douglas J. K. Wright Limited

Extremely difficult trading conditions were encountered by this subsidiary during 1970, the important U.S. market having suffered its worst contraction in two decades. Accordingly, operations resulted in a loss of £1,000,000, and, as yet, there are only slight signs of recovery.

Broadway Approvals Limited

Operating profits totalled £1,100,000, a substantial increase over the previous year's earnings. New markets are being explored and we are examining new situations, which, if further advanced, would result in a substantially increased base for our subsidiary activities. Although early sales for 1971 were very strong, the postal strike, in effect, meant a cessation of business for several weeks. With a continuous rising rate of inflation, the profit for 1971 will equal that of 1970.

Our Goals

Although your Board is inevitably concerned with earnings and we fully recognise the need for an adequate and growing cash flow to meet our development needs, I must reiterate that we hold as our ultimate objective the creation of a pool of quality assets whose intrinsic value will provide us with a classic hedge against world inflation.



David Brunschweller (left), John Hyman and Sir Cuthbert Clegg.

Continued from page 27

the most prestigious in Britain into the next years he collected gamut Cotton Mills Trust had Van Heusen among names and which he considers an indifferent by British Mills. The brilliant of all the Brunschweller, the Dyer Association, the dyeing and finishing in the world and a company which his father had been but a customer. "It only he seen alive," he said wistfully.

A proved to be a gold so far as Hyman was. He performed yet a clever piece of reorganising and surgery, closing the office, elevating the works to managing director and raising both morale and profits in the process.

Hyman soon began to go to opposition—and on all He had picked Kearton number of deals (including D.A.); he had aroused a strong reaction among the magnates who had for years about reorganising the industry without doing it, even his at I.C.I. were becoming at the breach of his. From now on, the began to go up all over the world; the rejection began to flow thick and

first came from English Cotton, which Hyman a bridgehead, a "Mul Harbour" into the U.S.

next would be partner to Hyman was Courtlands. Kearton took the view Hyman would be less inside his empire, and that, as a of the Courtlands board, he would be forced to eschew

price was agreed and a succeeded in carrying out, but only by a narrow margin—so narrow, indeed, that Hyman could see a merger as a gift just as deep as a rift had occurred over the of a merger with I.C.I. years before. He decided it was too great.

Hyman's relations I.C.I. improve. I.C.I. felt was now asking its to hinder rather than im. He began to attack it

1968, when the I.C.I. loan, repaid and Hyman's rejected by English Cotton for a second time is occasion in public, he came deeply frustrated, and to be stymied in every direction; his Lan-

acquisitions, which he never have made but for prompting, were taking to come right than he had. Hyman's profit figures, gun to flatten out and be tinning to realise that his must team did not have any all-round strength, was still, however, one

possibility: an alliance in Europe or (even better) in the United States. That, if no more, might I.C.I. and/or Courtlands into renewed interest.

He and one of his oldest and closest associates, David Brunschweller, therefore began to look at the American scene. He called on his American bankers, First National City, and eventually began talking to the largest of the American textile companies, Burlington.

Just how far those talks progressed is not clear, but Hyman has said that they went far beyond casual interest and that a suggestion had been made that Britain, the Common Market and Australasia should be covered by Viyella, while Burlington would take the rest of the world. Not all the Viyella directors were convinced these talks were serious, but they were apparently still drifting on in the late summer of 1968.

Not were they all that had been going on in Viyella. Hyman had been over-extended—he had an impacted wisdom tooth and a virus infection to add to his other problems—and, although he had made another useful acquisition in the shape of parts of the old Cyril Lord empire, some long-standing personal relationships had begun to suffer.

In particular, he had quarrelled bitterly with David Brunschweller. The occasion was a dinner at Grosvenor House, where Hyman had a flat. Hyman's wife, Simone, was present and so were several other Viyella directors. The dinner started well enough, but then Brunschweller said something which provoked Hyman and he launched into a lengthy personal attack.

Brunschweller had advised the company badly, he said, and he had lost the company millions by buying the wrong machines. At this point Brunschweller, by now as white as a sheet, interrupted Hyman. "Well," he said, "you're the chairman, you should have said if you didn't think we should have bought them." This merely provoked Hyman to further invective, all of which Brunschweller received in silence, concentrating his attention on the delights of the sweet trolley.

The rift, continued unhealed—until one night in November, 1969, when Hyman phoned Brunschweller. During that conversation, Brunschweller told Hyman that in his new, Hyman was not well, and needed a rest. He, Brunschweller, should become chief executive, and Sir Cuthbert Clegg chairman until Hyman had regained his health.

Hyman took this as an indication that Brunschweller was trying to oust him from office, and, although it was by now in the early hours, summoned the entire Viyella board to his country home in Sussex for a meeting at nine the same morning. It was to prove a bizarre gathering.

Almost all the directors did fully turned up, but—since Hyman himself did not put in an appearance—some spent the morning drinking coffee, others took exercise by walking round the grounds. Hyman still unwell, eventually came downstairs for lunch, which consisted of tongue and a good wine, and in the afternoon, played one of his earlier radio recordings in which he spoke of his intention of leaving Viyella in the near future.

Then, as the afternoon drew to a close, he gave one of the directors, John Smith, an Oscar Wilde first edition and asked him to read aloud the last verse of 'The Ballad of Reading Jail'.

And all men kill the thing they love,
By all let this be heard,
Some do it with a bitter look,
Some with a flattering word,
The coward does it with a kiss,
The brave man with a sword!

When Smith had finished, Hyman asked him to read the verse again. Little else was said, and the meeting came to an end. But the disaffection had now begun to spread far beyond Brunschweller. Hyman's unpredictable behaviour became too much for even some of his most loyal supporters.

Eventually, a number of executives went to Alan Symons, a leading director, and told him that, unless something was done, there would be mass resignations.

Symons said they must have a meeting with Sir Cuthbert Clegg, at that meeting it was decided that Hyman must be asked to step down from the chairmanship, though he should be asked to remain as President.

Brunschweller was lobbied to attend the crucial board meeting at a party which Hyman

'All men kill the thing they love'

threw at Claridges the night before—subsequently known as the Eve of Waterloo Ball. The other members of the board spent the little time with Hyman at the party as they could: a number of them admit to having felt thoroughly uncomfortable.

On the day of the comp itself, Clegg and Symons went to see him at the Grosvenor House Hotel, in the view of one director, all might still have been well had Hyman either thrown himself on the mercy of the board or else declared the meeting out of order because the subject of his position was not on the agenda. He did neither. What he did say was that he was on the point of selling Viyella to I.C.I.

When members of the board said they wanted concrete proof, Hyman asked one of the I.C.I. directors most intimately concerned with the textile industry to come round to the Viyella office in Seville Row immediately.

By this time, Hyman had already been voted out of the chair by the rest of the board, but the decision could still—according to one of the Viyella directors—have been reversed if a deal with I.C.I. had been in the offing.

What happened next is somewhat confused. Hyman has insisted that I.C.I. did intend to go ahead with a deal; other Viyella directors say they gained the opposite impression from the I.C.I. directors. That ended Hyman's reign. As a matter of record, I.C.I. did make an offer within weeks of Hyman's departure.

The next day one of the Viyella directors went into the Seville Row offices expecting to find that Hyman had removed all their names from the panel near the door and taken control again. He had not.

The truth was that his dismissal had knocked the bottom out of Hyman's life.

He went to the Caribbean for a three-week holiday in the following February, and put his mind to landscaping the grounds of his country home. Then, slowly, he began to look round for something with which to occupy his time and considerable talents.

He had told Harold Lever, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, that he would take a look at the woollen industry—and that is what he did. He did not feel particularly heartened by what he saw.

The woollen business, however, had one small compensation: Hyman could at least become a proprietor again.

He bought his first shares in Crowther early in 1970 and then, in the spring of 1971, was offered a further 10 p.c. of the equity. Hyman only approached the then chairman, John Crowther, to see if an agreed takeover could be arranged. Crowther said that he would not accept such a thing at any price and asked his merchant bankers, Samuel Montagu, to persuade Courtlands to make a counter-offer.

Lord Kearton looked at the price Hyman was offering, decided Crowther was a "steal" at that level and put in a higher bid. When Hyman raised his offer, however, Courtlands backed down.

Hyman soon began to bring a practised mind to bear on the relatively simple problems of Crowther. It had equipped a new factory in Cumberland at a cost of several hundred thousand pounds when it had perfectly adequate capacity in Huddersfield: handling cloth back and forth, moreover, added substan-

tially to the company's transport costs. He therefore closed the plant. He also took the view that Crowther was spending far too much on production and sales.

But Hyman now has the problem of deciding whether to expand his Yorkshire empire by further takeovers or to continue in his present quiet life in the hope that the public service appointment, for which he longs, will come along in due course.

He will certainly have examined thoroughly the balance sheets of every company in the woollen business and may very well have come to the conclusion that there is little obvious merit in horizontal mergers. Some of the smaller firms are progressive, but it is unlikely that any of the larger outfits will have takeover attractions so far as Hyman is concerned at the moment.

The other constraint on an attempt to create a large woollen empire is that Hyman is no longer sure he has the ambition to take on the job. The tempo of his life has become slower (he usually speeds only two or three days a week to Huddersfield), and he divides the rest of his time between his home in Sussex and so office in London.

Hyman has also mellowed considerably and in the process may have lost some of his drive.

On the other hand, it is sad to see talent going to waste, in an industry and a country desperately short of people of Hyman's calibre.

He had a bad patch at Viyella, but that is no reason why his achievement as a spur in the flank of the textile industry should not be given proper recognition.

سكزا من الإمل

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A SLATER WALKER OFFER

Assets.

SINCE its launch on September 28th 1970, the Slater, Walker Assets Trust has substantially out-performed the F.T. Ordinary Share Index and the F.T.-Actuaries All Share Index. This offer should therefore be of particular interest to those investors who wish to take advantage of current share price levels to invest for sound long term capital growth.

Since the Slater, Walker Assets Trust was first offered in September, 1970, the price of units has shown a rise of 57.6% against a rise of 11.2% in the F.T. Ordinary Share Index and 28.6% in the F.T.-Actuaries All Share Index in the same period.

The impressive performance of the Slater, Walker Assets Trust reflects Slater, Walker's expertise in investing in selected 'Asset Situations'. These situations arise when a company's management fails to make sufficient profits out of the company's capital and the share price falls below the value per share of its assets. For example, if a company has assets worth one million pounds and there are one million shares in issue, the asset value is one pound per share; if the share price is only fifty pence, there is an 'Asset Situation'. Such companies are prime targets for either takeover bids or the introduction of new management, and the share price should then rise as a result.

Another limited offer

When we advertised the Assets Trust in April 1971, we limited the size of the Fund to 12.5 million units which were then valued at £3.5 million. This was because, in our view, best results would be achieved in the then anticipated market conditions by keeping the fund comparatively small — we did not wish to have too much money chasing too few situations. Subsequently, some potential investors in the Assets Trust have been disappointed at having applications declined.

We have now decided to increase the limit to 18 million units enabling us to invest in a number of further "Asset Situations" which we have recently identified. It will be the managers' intention not to issue further units within the next six months, and applications will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received.

We consider that the pace and scale of takeover bids, reorganisations and injections of new management will increase considerably in the near future. This particularly applies as the probability of Britain's membership of the Common Market gets closer and companies prepare for wider opportunities.

The price of units in the Slater, Walker Assets Trust is currently 39.4p each. All income is re-invested to increase the value of your holding. Minimum initial purchase is 750 units which cost £295.50. Of course the price of units can go down as well as up, but the present share price levels suggest that now is a good time to invest for long term growth.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE TRUST is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 28th August 1970.

APPLICATIONS for Units should be made on the form provided or by telephone to 01-407 8751. Applications will not be acknowledged but Certificates will be sent, at the applicant's risk, within 40 days of receipt of your order. Parents or legal guardians may purchase units on behalf of minors and have the account designated.

THE OFFER PRICE includes an initial charge of 5%.

INCOME: The estimated gross annual yield on the portfolio is 3.43%. The trust makes a notional distribution each year on 30th May. The distribution is re-invested within the Trust, and the value of the units appreciates without increasing their immediately. An annual charge of 3.11p per £100 of the capital value of the Fund is deducted from the Trust's income to defray expenses including the Trustee's fees.

REDEMPTION: You can cash-in your units at any time by telephoning or writing to the Managers, who will immediately buy back the units at the bid price then ruling.

Commission of 1% out of the initial service charge of 3% will be paid to Authorised Agents. Managers: Slater, Walker Asset Management Limited, 37-45 Tooley Street, London, SE1. Tel: 01-407 8751. Directors: J. D. Slater, F.C.A. (Chairman), J. A. Nichols (Managing), E. J. Farrell, B. Banks. A wider-range Trustee Security.

APPLICATION FORM

Offer of Units at 39.4p each until 1st November, 1971

After this date those Units available will be at the current price then ruling.

To: SLATER, WALKER TRUST MANAGEMENT LTD.,

DOMINION HOUSE, 37-45 TOOLEY ST, LONDON SE1. Tel: 01-407 8751

If we hereby apply for:

Slater, Walker Assets Trust units at 39.4p each. If the offer price exceeds or falls below the fixed price by more than 8 1/2%, this offer will be closed. (Minimum holding, 750 Units and multiples of 250 thereafter.)

£ P ST1

Remittance is enclosed payable to Slater, Walker Trust Management Ltd.

If we declare that I am not resident outside the E.C.T.7 Treaty area (as defined in the Statute of England's E.C.T.7 Treaty area as amended), and that I am not acquiring the units on the nomination of any person resident outside those territories, if you are unable to make this declaration please consult your bank, stockbroker or solicitor in the U.K.

Signature(s) Date

APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED BUT CERTIFICATES WILL BE SENT, AT THE APPLICANT'S RISK WITHIN 40 DAYS OF RECEIPT OF YOUR ORDER.

(If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately.)

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS — THE CERTIFICATE WILL BE PREPARED FROM THIS FORM.

TITLE FIRST FORENAME OTHER INITIALS SURNAME

HOUSE NO. AND STREET

TOWN COUNTY/POSTAL CODE

REMITTANCE REQUIRED 750 units £295.50 1,000 units £394.00 1,250 units £485.50 1,500 units £577.00 1,750 units £668.50 2,000 units £760.00 2,250 units £851.50 2,500 units £943.00 2,750 units £1,034.50 3,000 units £1,126.00 3,250 units £1,217.50 3,500 units £1,309.00 3,750 units £1,400.50 4,000 units £1,492.00 4,250 units £1,583.50 4,500 units £1,675.00 4,750 units £1,766.50 5,000 units £1,858.00 5,250 units £1,949.50 5,500 units £2,041.00 5,750 units £2,132.50 6,000 units £2,224.00 6,250 units £2,315.50 6,500 units £2,407.00 6,750 units £2,498.50 7,000 units £2,590.00 7,250 units £2,681.50 7,500 units £2,773.00 7,750 units £2,864.50 8,000 units £2,956.00 8,250 units £3,047.50 8,500 units £3,139.00 8,750 units £3,230.50 9,000 units £3,322.00 9,250 units £3,413.50 9,500 units £3,505.00 9,750 units £3,596.50 10,000 units £3,688.00 10,250 units £3,779.50 10,500 units £3,871.00 10,750 units £3,962.50 11,000 units £4,054.00 11,250 units £4,145.50 11,500 units £4,237.00 11,750 units £4,328.50 12,000 units £4,420.00 12,250 units £4,511.50 12,500 units £4,603.00 12,750 units £4,694.50 13,000 units £4,786.00 13,250 units £4,877.50 13,500 units £4,969.00 13,750 units £5,060.50 14,000 units £5,152.00 14,250 units £5,243.50 14,500 units £5,335.00 14,750 units £5,426.50 15,000 units £5,518.00 15,250 units £5,609.50 15,500 units £5,701.00 15,750 units £5,792.50 16,000 units £5,884.00 16,250 units £5,975.50 16,500 units £6,067.00 16,750 units £6,158.50 17,000 units £6,250.00 17,250 units £6,341.50 17,500 units £6,433.00 17,750 units £6,524.50 18,000 units £6,616.00 18,250 units £6,707.50 18,500 units £6,799.00 18,750 units £6,890.50 19,000 units £6,982.00 19,250 units £7,073.50 19,500 units £7,165.00 19,750 units £7,256.50 20,000 units £7,348.00 20,250 units £7,439.50 20,500 units £7,531.00 20,750 units £7,622.50 21,000 units £7,714.00 21,250 units £7,805.50 21,500 units £7,897.00 21,750 units £7,988.50 22,000 units £8,080.00 22,250 units £8,171.50 22,500 units £8,263.00 22,750 units £8,354.50 23,000 units £8,446.00 23,250 units £8,537.50 23,500 units £8,629.00 23,750 units £8,720.50 24,000 units £8,812.00 24,250 units £8,903.50 24,500 units £8,995.00 24,750 units £9,086.50 25,000 units £9,178.00 25,250 units £9,269.50 25,500 units £9,361.00 25,750 units £9,452.50 26,000 units £9,544.00 26,250 units £9,635.50 26,500 units £9,727.00 26,750 units £9,818.50 27,000 units £9,910.00 27,250 units £10,001.50 27,500 units £10,093.00 27,750 units £10,184.50 28,000 units £10,276.00 28,250 units £10,367.50 28,500 units £10,459.00 28,750 units £10,550.50 29,000 units £10,642.00 29,250 units £10,733.50 29,500 units £10,825.00 29,750 units £10,916.50 30,000 units £11,008.00 30,250 units £11,099.50 30,500 units £11,191.00 30,750 units £11,282.50 31,000 units £11,374.00 31,250 units £11,465.50 31,500 units £11,557.00 31,750 units £11,648.50 32,000 units £11,740.00 32,250 units £11,831.50 32,500 units £11,923.00 32,750 units £12,014.50 33,000 units £12,106.00 33,250 units £12,197.50 33,500 units £12,289.00 33,750 units £12,380.50 34,000 units £12,472.00 34,250 units £12,563.50 34,500 units £12,655.00 34,750 units £12,746.50 35,000 units £12,838.00 35,250 units £12,929.50 35,500 units £13,021.00 35,750 units £13,112.50 36,000 units £13,204.00 36,250 units £13,295.50 36,500 units £13,387.00 36,750 units £13,478.50 37,000 units £13,570.00 37,250 units £13,661.50 37,500 units £13,753.00 37,750 units £13,844.50 38,000 units £13,936.00 38,250 units £14,027.50 38,500 units £14,119.00 38,750 units £14,210.50 39,000 units £14,302.00 39,250 units £14,393.50 39,500 units £14,485.00 39,750 units £14,576.50 40,000 units £14,668.00 40,250 units £14,759.50 40,500 units £14,851.00 40,750 units £14,942.50 41,000 units £15,034.00 41,250 units £15,125.50 41,500 units £15,217.00 41,750 units £15,308.50 42,000 units £15,400.00 42,250 units £15,491.50 42,500 units £15,583.00 42,750 units £15,674.50 43,000 units £15,766.00 43,250 units £15,857.50 43,500 units £15,949.00 43,750 units £16,040.50 44,000 units £16,132.00 44,250 units £16,223.50 44,500 units £16,315.00 44,750 units £16,406.50 45,000 units £16,498.00 45,250 units £16,589.50 45,500 units £16,681.00 45,750 units £16,772.50 46,000 units £16,864.00 46,250 units £16,955.50 46,500 units £17,047.00 46,750 units £17,138.50 47,000 units £17,230.00 47,250 units £17,321.50 47,500 units £17,413.00 47,750 units £17,504.50 48,000 units £17,596.00 48,250 units £17,687.50 48,500 units £17,779.00 48,750 units £17,870.50 49,000 units £17,962.00 49,250 units £18,053.50 49,500 units £18,145.00 49,750 units £18,236.50 50,000 units £18,328.00 50,250 units £18,419.50 50,500 units £18,511.00 50,750 units £18,602.50 51,000 units £18,694.00 51,250 units £18,785.50 51,500 units £18,877.00 51,750 units £18,968.50 52,000 units £19,060.00 52,250 units £19,151.50 52,500 units £19,243.00 52,750 units £19,334.50 53,000 units £19,426.00 53,250 units £19,517.50 53,500 units £19,609.00 53,750 units £19,700.50 54,000 units £19,792.00 54,250 units £19,883.50 54,500 units £19,975.00 54,750 units £20,066.50 55,000 units £20,158.00 55,250 units £20,249.50 55,500 units £20,341.00 55,750 units £20,432.50 56,000 units £20,524.00 56,250 units £20,615.50 56,500 units £20,707.00 56,750 units £20,798.50 57,000 units £20,890.00 57,250 units £20,981.50 57,500 units £21,073.00 57,750 units £21,164.50 58,000 units £21,256.00 58,250 units £21,347.50 58,500 units £21,439.00 58,750 units £21,530.50 59,000 units £21,622.00 59,250 units £21,713.50 59,500 units £21,805.00 59,750 units £21,896.50 60,000 units £21,988.00 60,250 units £22,079.50 60,500 units £22,171.00 60,750 units £22,262.50 61,000 units £22,354.00 61,250 units £22,445.50 61,500 units £22,537.00 61,750 units £22,628.50 62,000 units £22,720.00 62,250 units £22,811.50 62,500 units £22,903.00 62,750 units £22,994.50 63,000 units £23,086.00 63,250 units £23,177.50 63,500 units £23,269.00 63,750 units £23,360.50 64,000 units £23,452.00 64,250 units £23,543.50 64,500 units £23,635.00 64,750 units £23,726.50 65,000 units £23,818.00 65,250 units £23,909.50 65,500 units £24,001.00 65,750 units £24,092.50 66,000 units £24,184.00 66,250 units £24,275.50 66,500 units £24,367.00 66,750 units £24,458.50 67,000 units £24,550.00 67,250 units £24,641.50 67,500 units £24,733.00 67,750 units £24,824.50 68,000 units £24,916.00 68,250 units £25,007.50 68,500 units £25,099.00 68,750 units £25,190.50 69,000 units £25,282.00 69,250 units £25,373.50 69,500 units £25,465.00 69,750 units £25,556.50 70,000 units £25,648.00 70,250 units £25,739.50 70,500 units £25,831.00 70,750 units £25,922.50 71,000 units £26,014.00 71,250 units £26,105.50 71,500 units £26,197.00 71,750 units £26,288.50 72,000 units £26,380.00 72,250 units £26,471.50 72,500 units £26,563.00 72,750 units £26,654.50 73,000 units £26,746.00 73,250 units £26,837.50 73,500 units £26,929.00 73,750 units £27,020.50 74,000 units £27,112.0



WHEELOCK MARDEN AND COMPANY LIMITED

Record Profit, Increased Dividend and Scrip Issue

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in Hong Kong on 9th November, 1971. The following is the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Mardeo, for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

Commercial activity in Hong Kong continues at a high tempo and the colony is becoming increasingly attractive to overseas interests as a market place for financial and related services.

Acquisitions

During the twelve months since the last annual report, your Group has expanded substantially in the field of real estate in Hong Kong. The Group now holds a major interest in Hong Kong Realty and Trust Company Limited, and following the acceptance of a recent offer for Realty Development Corporation Limited shares, Hong Kong Realty now holds a controlling interest in Realty Development Corporation, which owns the twin 31-storey office buildings, Realty Building and International Building, in the Central district, together with other commercial and shopping properties in Hong Kong. Realty Development Corporation is also active in the field of real estate development in the colony. Hong Kong Realty has recently acquired from Lane Crawford Limited a controlling interest in China Emporium Limited, which also owns its own building in the Central district of Hong Kong, and shareholders will be aware that Hong Kong Realty also has a material interest in Crawford Realty Limited, the company that owns Lane Crawford House. The two real estate groups therefore, Hong Kong Realty and Realty Development Corporation, now form an interesting complex of property companies owning and managing domestic, commercial and industrial premises, shops and offices. The management and the operations of the two groups are being rationalized under one general direction, with greater efficiency and profitability being the objectives.

Shipowning

Shipowning continues to form a large part of group assets and our fleet of directly owned ships now numbers twelve, having a total deadweight tonnage of 208,285. In addition, we have a 20% investment in World Maritime Bahamas Limited, a company owned jointly by ourselves, World Wide Shipping Limited and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The World Maritime Bahamas fleet now consists of twenty-five vessels affat and fifteen others on order, totalling 4,000,000 deadweight tons.

The Cross-Harbour Tunnel

Work on the cross-harbour tunnel in which we hold a 29.5% interest is proceeding satisfactorily although a problem was encountered in

August when one of the units sank during a typhoon. At that time the unit was being prepared for lowering on to the harbour bed. A major engineering recovery operation then had to be mounted to raise the unit to the surface, and it is anticipated that the resulting delay in the contract will be minimal. To date out of the fifteen units which will make up the complete tunnel, thirteen have already been launched and eleven have been placed in the prepared trench on the harbour bed.

Overseas Investments

Our overseas investments account for 11% of the parent company's total net assets and although this is now a relatively low proportion, we continue to develop our operations outside Hong Kong. We look upon Indonesia as a fast developing nation and we are now establishing a branch of Wheelock Marden Engineering Limited in Jakarta, in addition to our own factory for the manufacture of toiletry and household goods, which is now in an advanced stage of construction. Our subsidiaries in Thailand, Australia and the United Kingdom are all progressing and are expanding operations in their respective areas. The results of our Group operations in Japan have been affected by rising costs, but prospects there look promising following reorganisations that have been put into effect. As shareholders will have read in my interim statement in May, our interest in the Wheelock Marden and Co. (Malaysia) Ltd. Group of Companies, which mainly traded in consumer goods, was recently sold to the Johncore Group. Mr. J. R. Lowe, who for many years has headed our Group operations in that region, will be moving to Hong Kong to join head office. Our remaining interests in Singapore and Malaysia are in the more technical fields of computer services and engineering. On-Line Holdings Limited has opened computer and data preparation facilities in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Sydney.

Aviation and Engineering

Lloyd International Airways Limited is progressing satisfactorily and the airline now has a Boeing 707 aircraft and four Britannias. Plans are in hand for further expansion of the fleet. Wheelock Marden Engineering Limited continues to recruit well qualified engineers for service in such relatively new fields as environmental control and, as I mentioned earlier, has opened its new Jakarta office.

Lane Crawford Limited experienced lower turnover in common with other retail stores in Hong Kong. Our insurance broking subsidiary, Wheelock Marden and Stewart Limited, which we re-acquired at the time we sold our shares in the Landel Trust Insurance Group, is progressing very satisfactorily and has already contributed to our results.

Ancore International (Hong Kong) Accounts

We recently concluded arrangements for an investment in Ancore International (Hong Kong) Limited, the local subsidiary of a Canadian-based transportation, trading and real estate group. The arrangements provide for us to take an interest in the equity of the Canadian parent company in due course, thus marking our first venture in that country.

Results for the Year

Shareholders will see from the annexed accounts that we have modified the presentation of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account by grouping main items under their relevant classifications, and I am sure that this will simplify examination of the accounts. For those who are interested in the greater detail that was shown in previous years, this information is provided in note form.

I am pleased to report that the profit of the parent company after tax for the year ended 31st March, 1971, increased by H.K.\$4,520,000 or 27.35% on the 1970 results, to H.K.\$21,046,000. This represents earnings of H.K.\$1.08 per share on the issued capital at 31st March, 1971, in accordance with forecast. Directors have decided to recommend a Final Dividend of fifty cents per share in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1971, on the 19,500,000 issued shares of the Company ranking for the Final Dividend for that year. This, together with the Interim Dividend paid in May, 1971, will absorb a total of H.K.\$12,600,000, covered 1.55 times.

Scrip Issue

A capitalisation of reserves is also recommended with a view to the issue to shareholders of bonus shares in the ratio of one bonus share for every ten shares now held, ranking pari passu with the existing issued shares except for the final dividend now recommended. This will, of course, require the approval of shareholders which, if given at the extraordinary general meeting called for on 9th November, will mean that the number of issued shares will increase to 32,175,000 having a par value of H.K.\$160,875,000 (£11,056,700). We have indicated that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, a rate of not less than 80 cents a share will be distributed for the year ending 31st March, 1972, on this increased issued capital.

The above-mentioned issued shares form part of an authorised capital which is now H.K.\$200,000,000 divided into 40,000,000 shares of H.K.\$5 each. Whilst the Articles of Association of the Company give the directors the customary powers relating to issues of shares, the Board has resolved as a matter of policy that no further issues of shares will be made without either a unanimous decision of the Board, or by ordinary resolution of the shareholders in general meeting.

Accounts

In the parent company's accounts the decrease of H.K.\$7,481,000 (£514,158) in "quoted investments" in the balance sheet relates to the sale of our shares in the Landel Trust Insurance Group, of which shareholders were advised some time ago, and the profit on the sale of these shares is included in "profit on sale of investments" in the profit and loss account. Again in the parent company's balance sheet, the increase of H.K.\$5,633,000 (£387,590) in "quoted investments" relates to the taking up of further shares and loan stock in the Cross-Harbour Tunnel Co. Ltd., and the increase of H.K.\$21,889,000 (£1,511,271) in "shares in subsidiaries" represents mainly an increase in the capital of our Hong Kong operating subsidiary, Wheelocks (Hong Kong) Limited.

Earlier this year, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in a statement to members, recommended that investing companies in their group reports should account for their proportion of the results of associated companies that have not been distributed. In view of the significance of our investments in associates and as a forerunner to the full adoption of this recommended procedure in future accounts, we have summarised these details in Note 6 of the profit and loss account for shareholders' information.

The number of Directors of your Company is now 15 and this is the maximum number permitted by the Articles of Association. At the extraordinary general meeting which will follow the annual general meeting on 9th November, shareholders will be asked to approve a proposal to increase the maximum permitted number of Directors to twenty, in order to give the Board flexibility. At present the Articles of Association provide for two directors to retire by rotation each year, but having regard to the size of the Board it is felt appropriate to increase the number retiring by rotation to one-third. A resolution to this effect will also be put to shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting, a copy of the notice for which is enclosed with the report and accounts.

The Future

In closing this report, shareholders would doubtless like me to look to the future. I feel we can look forward to a period of progressive expansion and development of our Group assets, which are now soundly based, and to the benefits that should flow to shareholders from such developments.

Staff

As we have come to expect, all the staff in all the constituent member companies of the Group have given of their best during the year under review and on your behalf I thank them all for their efforts which have helped to produce the excellent results now before you.

TAX REFORM

FOLLOWING our very popular articles on Tax Planning we are starting a fresh series this week on the Government's proposed tax reforms. These vitally affect us all: consumers, income-earners and businessmen. We begin with the changes in personal allowances.

Personal allowances in the new system

THE Chancellor announced many proposed changes in both company and personal taxation at the time of his Budget speech and this year's Finance Act contained some details of the changes to be made in personal taxation. The changes in company taxation and the introduction of "Value-Added Tax" will be dealt with in later Finance Bills.

The new system of personal taxation is to come into effect from 6th April 1971 but it was explained in the White Paper issued last April and the basic outline contained in the 1971 Finance Act is now law.

Amongst the reforms planned are the replacement of income tax and surtax by one tax which will be referred to as a unified tax. Although it is to be one tax it will be levied at increasing rates on various bands of income, retaining the present distinction between earned and unearned income by means of a surcharge which will be applied to investment income over a certain, but as yet undetermined, level. The concept of personal allowances and reliefs will remain but instead of being granted in terms of tax they will become deductions from total income.

It was indicated that the basic rate of tax will probably be 30% but the actual rate will not be fixed until the 1975 Finance Act. This basic rate will be applied to all payments made and received under deduction of tax but further tax and/or surcharge may be payable depending on the nature of the payment and the amount of the recipient's total income. The basic rate of tax will be applied to all income, earned and unearned.

Consequently while the total income of the taxpayer remains within the first band and below the surcharge level these taxpayers will only investment income will be taxed at a lower rate than currently because of the reduction from 38.75% to 30% in the basic (previously standard) rate of tax.

The earned income relief currently available against a taxpayer's earnings is to disappear under the new system and to compensate taxpayers the present personal reliefs are going to be unified by 2/3rds so that they maintain their present value, but this up-grading of allowances will be a specific benefit to those taxpayers who are in receipt of investment income only and have either sufficient income to take them over the exemption limits or do not qualify for age

relief. Examples showing the present and proposed position are included at the end of this article.

This will ensure that the taxpayer with only earned income is no worse off under the new system than under the existing one. For instance the proposed value of the single persons and married persons allowances, at present £225 and £465 respectively, will be £420 and £840 respectively. Because of the incorporation of the earned income relief with personal allowances the present age relief and small income relief which are given to persons with a limited means to receive a 2/9ths allowance against investment income will be repealed as they will become unnecessary. The age exemption relief for taxpayers aged 65 or more whose total income does not exceed the specified limits will remain, as this relief is dependent upon a level of income and not upon the type of income involved.

Under the new system relief will still be available for premiums paid for life insurance policies and the rate at which it will be given is one-half of the basic rate on qualifying premiums in excess of £20. At a basic rate of 30% relief will therefore be 15% compared with 12.5% given on qualifying premiums over £25.

Whilst discussing reliefs we must draw attention to the new rules for restricting reliefs so as to recoup the additional payment of family allowances which was granted in 1968.

This restriction does feature on needs of coding which are assessed to taxpayers by reducing the amount of their allowances available against their income and is therefore relevant in this context.

At present taxpayers in receipt of these additional family allowances have them effectively withdrawn by an additional tax charge which results from the restriction of personal reliefs. The present reduction of personal allowances is £42 per child for whom additional family allowances are claimed but from 1973/74 the amount of the reduction will be increased to £60.

Under the new unified system the additional family allowances will be recouped at an earlier stage than at present and therefore many more taxpayers will find it to their advantage not to claim family allowances.

Consequently you are advised to make a mental note to review your position with regard to family allowances in April 1973 to ensure that you are not out of pocket in this respect.

EXAMPLE I
A married man with total income of £2,000 which is all earned claims only the higher personal allowance. His tax liability under the two systems is:

	Present Salary £2,000	Proposed Salary £2,000
ALLOWANCES		
Earned Income	£415	
Personal Allowance	£465	£600
	£1,080	£1,400
Tax at 38.75%		£432.38
Tax at 30%		£420
Net Income	£1,577	£1,580

EXAMPLE II
If the Chancellor fixes the maximum of the first band of income at £2,000 (which is close to the present surtax exemption figure) then on an unearned income of £2,000 a comparison of a married man's tax liability would be:

	Present £2,000	Proposed £2,000
Dividends paid	£775	
Tax deducted at 38.75% at 30%		£600
	£1,225	£1,400
Tax refunded on personal allowances 465 at 38.75% 600 at 30%	£192	£180
Net Income	£1,417	£1,580

Tax consultant

All at sea over his capital gains

I have a gains tax problem which is causing me considerable concern. Earlier this year when I was in Malaysia I gave my London bank instructions to sell some Hodson Bay shares, which they did and at a large profit. The sale took place at the end of March. Later, in July, I came back to England as a permanent resident (I had been in the East for 20 years) and soon after I landed received the cheque in settlement dated July 12. Now, to my consternation, my solicitor tells me that since the cheque was sent after I had become resident I am liable for capital gains tax. This seems grossly unfair and I am sure he is wrong. Am I right?

posals which were negotiated after the date of arrival here. In your contract for the sale was concluded in an earlier income tax year. And throughout the whole of that period you were unquestionably non-resident and exempt from gains tax.

I AM the sole Life tenant of funds in trust, and the Trust Deed also provides for my life tenancy of a large house in London. Last year, a sum of £220 was expended by the Trustees on my behalf for extensive roofing repairs, and I am now told that a sum of £885 will be added to my tax assessment for 1970/71. What are the grounds for such a charge as I am not the owner of the house, and in any case what does £885 represent?

The maintenance of the property of which you are the Life tenant is a "benefit" in addition to the income arising from the shares and other assets held by the Trust. The Trustees could only pay for the repairs out of net trust income, i.e. it would require a gross income of £885 to give a net payment of £220, after tax deduction at 41.25 p.c.

The authority for the inclusion of this amount in your total income for Surtax purposes is the decision in *Sutton v. C.I.R.*

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept responsibility for the answers given.

Look at what the Save and Prosper Property Fund offers you.

1. A stake in property
2. Expert fund management
3. Up to 8% p.a. as income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
5. Life insurance
6. Tax advantages

1. A stake in property

Everybody recognises that property can be a first-class investment. And we believe that every serious long-term investor should have a stake in it as part of his total investment "mix".

- Consider:
- Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations.
 - Under favourable conditions, property provides sound, reliable growth. Because property values generally reflect increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole.
 - Under less favourable conditions, property provides an excellent hedge against inflation. For values are closely tied to rental income which (like other prices) tends to rise in inflationary times.
 - Property rental income - particularly from commercial properties - adds extra profits. For rents are charged on company earnings, and so are not wholly dependent on company profitability.
 - Property is always in demand. The supply of available land is rarely enough to meet the demands for quality property in key centres and areas.

Few private investors, however, have the time, the resources, or the expert knowledge needed to invest in property on their own account. By taking out an insurance policy linked to the Save and Prosper Property Fund you can get all the benefits of an investment in property, with a unique double-your-money guarantee, valuable life cover, and significant tax advantages.

The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial and industrial property, development projects and other forms of property.

The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And capital can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all net income from them.

2. Expert Fund Management

The success of such an enterprise is dependent in no small measure upon the quality of its management. The Fund is backed by the resources, reputation and expertise of the Save and Prosper Group. The Group was founded in 1934 and is far and away the largest and best known group of its kind in Britain, now managing funds of £600 million for 700,000 people.

The members of the Property Investment Committee are C. D. Pilcher, C.B.E., F.R.I.C.S. (Chairman), C. J. Messer, W. G. N. Miller, M.A., C. F. Penruddock, C.B.E., and O. P. Stutchbury.

They are assisted by Messrs. Healey & Baker, who specialise in shop, office and industrial property throughout the U.K. And the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers, Messrs. Cluttons, Chartered Surveyors.

3. Up to 8% p.a. as Income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is the special Income Facility:

- You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net.
- It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax Advantages").

Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May. You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more in any one policy. This is how it works.

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically re-invested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realizing the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7½%.

Payment Rate	Policy Pay-ment	Policy Pay-ment	Policy Pay-ment	Policy Pay-ment	Policy Pay-ment
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
At start - £1,000 outlay - bid value	£90	£90	£90	£90	£90
End of year 5	1,021	1,041	1,061	1,081	1,101
	1,097	1,117	1,137	1,157	1,177
	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,240	1,260
	1,263	1,283	1,303	1,323	1,343
At the end of year 5					
Your policy is now worth	£1,363	£1,412	£1,460	£1,508	£1,556
And you have received a total of:	Nil	£218	£313	£410	£508

Remember - these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

At the 7½% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net. At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should do considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7½%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7½% p.a.

Period	Value
OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD	£1,760
OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD	£2,760
OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD	£4,060

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7½% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

5. Life Insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a % of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	%	%	%	%
31-40	200	1½	200	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4½	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surtax. The surtax payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surtax on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surtax liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surtax liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

How to profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the larger Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

If you are interested in regular monthly saving through a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan, just complete and post the smaller coupon. We will send you all the information you need.

Further details

Unit Pricing. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are credited to your policy. All the Fund's net income is reinvested to increase the units' value. And the unit price - which is quoted in the Press - is already adjusted to allow for the Fund's liability to tax on capital gains. This means you always know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment. You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty, normally at any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. Save and Prosper Group has arranged for the Fund to provide sufficient cash to meet any unexpectedly high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The cost of this facility is paid for out of the Fund. The Company nevertheless, reserves the right in the interests of policyholders to postpone repayments to them for up to six months in the unlikely event that this should ever prove necessary.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units. There is also an annual charge of 3% of the value of your holding. The costs of management, valuation and other expenses of the Fund (including those of buying and selling properties) are borne by the Fund.

Definitive Information. An annual report on the Fund and its property holdings will be sent out in July each year, beginning July 1972, to all policyholders.

Price of Units. The price of units will be 102p each until 5 p.m. on 15th November, 1971. After that units will be credited at the prevailing offer price.

Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A SINGLE PAYMENT POLICY

Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy.

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8899 Telex 21842

1. I wish to invest £ in the Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy and I enclose my cheque for this amount (not less than £100 and in multiples of £5), payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.

2. My/Our (in full) Name(s) is/are: Surname: _____

3. Address: Town: _____ County: _____

4. Date of Birth: _____

5. Name and Address of your usual doctor: _____

6. Do you want the Income Facility? (Minimum Outlay £1,000) STATE YES OR NO. If YES, please indicate the percentage annual net rate of payment: 4% 6% 8% (Tick as appropriate)

7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for life insurance? STATE YES OR NO. If YES, please give details below.

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER. I declare that the best of my knowledge and belief that I am fit and healthy and that the contents of this proposal are true and correct. I agree to pay the premium and to accept the terms and conditions of the policy. I agree to provide the necessary information for the purpose of the policy. I agree to provide the necessary information for the purpose of the policy.

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PAINT A 12'x12' CEILING IN JUST 6 MINUTES

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NO STEPS, LADDERS, OR SCAFFOLDS REQUIRED.
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Also just...
100% Satisfaction Guarantee
100% Satisfaction Guarantee
100% Satisfaction Guarantee

SAVE 55p (11/-) ORDER BOTH TOOLS NOW FOR £8.08 (10/10) plus 20p (5/10) & 10p (10/10)

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(10/10) 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 5080, 5085, 5090, 5095, 5100, 5105, 5110, 5115, 5120, 5125, 5130, 5135, 5140, 5145, 5150, 5155, 5160, 5165, 5170, 5175, 5180, 5185, 5190, 5195, 5200, 5205, 5210, 5215, 5220, 5225, 5230, 5235, 5240, 5245, 5250, 5255, 5260, 5265, 5270, 5275, 5280, 5285, 5290, 5295, 5300, 5305, 5310, 5315, 5320, 5325, 5330, 5335, 5340, 5345, 5350, 5355, 5360, 5365, 5370, 5375, 5380, 5385, 5390, 5395, 5400, 5405, 5410, 5415, 5420, 5425, 5430, 5435, 5440, 5445, 5450, 5455, 5460, 5465, 5470, 5475, 5480, 5485, 5490, 5495, 5500, 5505, 5510, 5515, 5520, 5525, 5530, 5535, 5540, 5545, 5550, 5555, 5560, 5565, 5570, 5575, 5580, 5585, 5590, 5595, 5600, 5605, 5610, 5615, 5620, 5625, 5630, 5635, 5640, 5645, 5650, 5655, 5660, 5665, 5670, 5675, 5680, 5685, 5690, 5695, 5700, 5705, 5710, 5715, 5720, 5725, 5730, 5735, 5740, 5745, 5750, 5755, 5760, 5765, 5770, 5775, 5780, 5785, 5790, 5795, 5800, 5805, 5810, 5815, 5820, 5825, 5830, 5835, 5840, 5845, 5850, 5855, 5860, 5865, 5870, 5875, 5880, 5885, 5890, 5895, 5900, 5905, 5910, 5915, 5920, 5925, 5930, 5935, 5940, 5945, 5950, 5955, 5960, 5965, 5970, 5975, 5980, 5985, 5990, 5995, 6000, 6005, 6010, 6015, 6020, 6025, 6030, 6035, 6040, 6045, 6050, 6055, 6060, 6065, 6070, 6075, 6080, 6085, 6090, 6095, 6100, 6105, 6110, 6115, 6120, 6125, 6130, 6135, 6140, 6145, 6150, 6155, 6160, 6165, 6170, 6175, 6180, 6185, 6190, 6195, 6200, 6205, 6210, 6215, 6220, 6225, 6230, 6235, 6240, 6245, 6250, 6255, 6260, 6265, 6270, 6275, 6280, 6285, 6290, 6295, 6300, 6305, 6310, 6315, 6320, 6325, 6330, 6335, 6340, 6345, 6350, 6355, 6360, 6365, 6370, 6375, 6380, 6385, 6390, 6395, 6400, 6405, 6410, 6415, 6420, 6425, 6430, 6435, 6440, 6445, 6450, 6455, 6460, 6465, 6470, 6475, 6480, 6485, 6490, 6495, 6500, 6505, 6510, 6515, 6520, 6525, 6530, 6535, 6540, 6545, 6550, 6555, 6560, 6565, 6570, 6575, 6580, 6585, 6590, 6595, 6600, 6605, 6610, 6615, 6620, 6625, 6630, 6635, 6640, 6645, 6650, 6655, 6660, 6665, 6670, 6675, 6680, 6685, 6690, 6695, 6700, 6705, 6710, 6715, 6720, 6725, 6730, 6735, 6740, 6745, 6750, 6755, 6760, 6765, 6770, 6775, 6780, 6785, 6790, 6795, 6800, 6805, 6810, 6815, 6820, 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7655, 7660, 7665, 7670, 7675, 7680, 7685, 7690, 7695, 7700, 7705, 7710, 7715, 7720, 7725, 7730, 7735, 7740, 7745, 7750, 7755, 7760, 7765, 7770, 7775, 7780, 7785, 7790, 7795, 7800, 7805, 7810, 7815, 7820, 7825, 7830, 7835, 7840, 7845, 7850, 7855, 7860, 7865, 7870, 7875, 7880, 7885, 7890, 7895, 7900, 7905, 7910, 7915, 7920, 7925, 7930, 7935, 7940, 7945, 7950, 7955, 7960, 7965, 7970, 7975, 7980, 7985, 7990, 7995, 8000, 8005, 8010, 8015, 8020, 8025, 8030, 8035, 8040, 8045, 8050, 8055, 8060, 8065, 8070, 8075, 8080, 8085, 8090, 8095, 8100, 8105, 8110, 8115, 8120, 8125, 8130, 8135, 8140, 8145, 8150, 8155, 8160, 8165, 8170, 8175, 8180, 8185, 8190, 8195, 8200, 8205, 8210, 8215, 8220, 8225, 8230, 8235, 8240, 8245, 8250, 8255, 8260, 8265, 8270, 8275, 8280, 8285, 8290, 8295, 8300, 8305, 8310, 8315, 8320, 8325, 8330, 8335, 8340, 8345, 8350, 8355, 8360, 8365, 8370, 8375, 8380, 8385, 8390, 8395, 8400, 8405, 8410, 8415, 8420, 8425, 8430, 8435, 8440, 8445, 8450, 8455, 8460, 8465, 8470, 8475, 8480, 8485, 8490, 8495, 8500, 8505, 8510, 8515, 8520, 8525, 8530, 8535, 8540, 8545, 8550, 8555, 8560, 8565, 8570, 8575, 8580, 8585, 8590, 8595, 8600, 8605, 8610, 8615, 8620, 8625, 8630, 8635, 8640, 8645, 8650, 8655, 8660, 8665, 8670, 8675, 8680, 8685, 8690, 8695, 8700, 8705, 8710, 8715, 8720, 8725, 8730, 8735, 8740, 8745, 8750, 8755, 8760, 8765, 8770, 8775, 8780, 8785, 8790, 8795, 8800, 8805, 8810, 8815, 8820, 8825, 8830, 8835, 8840, 8845, 8850, 8855, 8860, 8865, 8870, 8875, 8880, 8885, 8890, 8895, 8900, 8905, 8910, 8915, 8920, 8925, 8930, 8935, 8940, 8945, 8950, 8955, 8960, 8965, 8970, 8975, 8980, 8985, 8990, 8995, 9000, 9005, 9010, 9015, 9020, 9025, 9030, 9035, 9040, 9045, 9050, 9055, 9060, 9065, 9070, 9075, 9080, 9085, 9090, 9095, 9100, 9105, 9110, 9115, 9120, 9125, 9130, 9135, 9140, 9145, 9150, 9155, 9160, 9165, 9170, 9175, 9180, 9185, 9190, 9195, 9200, 9205, 9210, 9215, 9220, 9225, 9230, 9235, 9240, 9245, 9250, 9255, 9260, 9265, 9270, 9275, 9280, 9285, 9290, 9295, 9300, 9305, 9310, 9315, 9320, 9325, 9330, 9335, 9340, 9345, 9350, 9355, 9360, 9365, 9370, 9375, 9380, 9385, 9390, 9395, 9400, 9405, 9410, 9415, 9420, 9425, 9430, 9435, 9440, 9445, 9450, 9455, 9460, 9465, 9470, 9475, 9480, 9485, 9490, 9495, 9500, 9505, 9510, 9515, 9520, 9525, 9530, 9535, 9540, 9545, 9550, 9555, 9560, 9565, 9570, 9575, 9580, 9585, 9590, 9595, 9600, 9605, 9610, 9615, 9620, 9625, 9630, 9635, 9640, 9645, 9650, 9655, 9660, 9665, 9670, 9675, 9680, 9685, 9690, 9695, 9700, 9705, 9710, 9715, 9720, 9725, 9730, 9735, 9740, 9745, 9750, 9755, 9760, 9765, 9770, 9775, 9780, 9785, 9790, 9795, 9800, 9805, 9810, 9815, 9820, 9825, 9830, 9835, 9840, 9845, 9850, 9855, 9860, 9865, 9870, 9875, 9880, 9885, 9890, 9895, 9900, 9905, 9910, 9915, 9920, 9925, 9930, 9935, 9940, 9945, 9950, 995

Ipswich fall last in headed Den

CER SUMMARY by John Moynihan

AT last for Norwich, the Second Division leaders only remaining unbeaten team in the Football League until they visited the dreaded Den in London's north yesterday. Millwall won 2-1 with an own goal and a crashing header from Barry Kitchen from a left-wing cross, a sad moment for a large contingent of fans who swelled the crowd to 22,765, highest for three years.

FENTON'S PLOY PAYS OFF

By DAVID BLOOM

Millwall 2, Norwich 1

THE local paper calls it Benny Fenton's "kiddology". It is a master stroke which the Millwall manager is reluctant to own up to, but on successive Saturdays it has been employed and successfully. And it is a sad moment for a large contingent of fans who swelled the crowd to 22,765, highest for three years.

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There, on the home at Norwich, kept kicking the Den's corner, taking over, was Millwall's substitute, Cripps, running up and down the pitch, looking for a chance to strike.

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HOLLINS POWERS CHELSEA

By HOWARD FABIAN

Chelsea 3, Southampton 0

BEFORE the start of this match there were several broadcast appeals for the driver of the Southampton coach, who was said to be causing an obstruction.

As things turned out, Southampton could have done with the coach driver in the midst of their defence. For it was he who, in the 10th minute, sent a ball into the net. The Chelsea centre-forward Osmond came back in defence and cleared the ball while making a save from Southampton's McGrath.

Scorching shot

Baldwin put Chelsea ahead after 12 minutes. Kember putting over a perfect centre after Cooke had put him away down the left. Beautiful passing by Hudson and Cooke was then checked by a foul just outside the penalty area. The referee's decision must have scorched Martin's fingers as he brilliantly tipped it over.

Chelsea started the second half with a flurry of urgency, but a 25-year-old which put Chelsea two up in the 62nd minute. The Metropolitan Police, Bonetti now did his bit by saving from Jenkins twice, and Paine, but when Hollins almost broke the deadlock, the referee gave a penalty award against McGrath. The score became realistic.

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Chelsea centre-forward Osmond comes back in defence and clears the ball while making a save from Southampton's McGrath.

IPSWICH SPOILING SETTLES STOKE

Ipswich 2, Stoke 1

IPSWICH specialists in the "Italian Job" of goalless draws—five so far—scored only their third win in the third time they have scored more than one goal, and each has brought victory.

Only West Bromwich and Crystal Palace have scored fewer First Division goals, yet against Stoke's "youth" team, Ipswich's spoiling tactics were effective enough, and although their was not a particularly coherent performance, they might have had five or six.

Yet they might also have lost in the last quarter of an hour, as Stoke came in search of goals—a reflection on Ipswich's defence which has had some of its teeth drawn by the new regulations, which so confuse the understanding how the referee could take Marsh's name for pulling Clarke's shirt, and Conroy's for arguing, yet continually ignoring the dangerous waist-high tackles of Jefferson. Here is the inconceivable which so confuses the players, not to say the public.

For both clubs, operating on relatively tiny budgets, it is something of a triumph to be out of the bottom six. Stoke, for instance, without Smith, Greenhoff and Ritchie, were fielding

probably the cheapest and youngest team in the First Division—six of 21 or under.

Ipswich won with two headers by Hill from a free kick and a centre by Robertson, whose speed is a thorn in many defences. All three goals, with Bernard's for Stoke in the middle, came in nine minutes around the half-hour.

Hill's efforts strengthened his claim to a place in Wales's European Championship team to meet Czechoslovakia in Prague on Wednesday, though the absence of Smith left Stoke woefully vulnerable in the air at the back. Not only that, but several times, the rearguard was caught flatfooted on cross balls.

Stoke chose to play with players thick in midfield. Doherty, who has been moved to the left, and Bernard, Stevenson, and Mahoney all played in the middle behind Conroy and Haselgrave, though for much of the second half.

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Arsenal dance but Derby call the tune

Derby County 2, Arsenal 1

By a Special Correspondent

ARSENAL'S run of seven successive victories counted for little at the Baseball Ground yesterday when rejuvenated Derby County beat them 2-1.

Any thought that the Derby County bubble had burst following last week's setback at Old Trafford—Derby's first League defeat of the season—was soon dispelled and Derby ravaged Arsenal for the first 90 minutes.

Four Wilson must have doubted that he was playing for the League and Cup holders as Derby tore into Arsenal's defence. Kick-off was in the way of an early shot from Hector and then Roberts cleared a Hector header off the line.

It came as no surprise, therefore, when Derby took the lead in the ninth minute. McFarland played a clever cross from the left and from Gemmell's low cross Wilson prodded the ball past Wilson.

After being under so much early pressure Arsenal shocked everyone by equalising in the 21st minute with their first real scoring effort.

Armstrong's left-wing corner fooled Conlon and Graham rushed to clear the ball. For a short while Arsenal came into the game but Graham was having to do three men's work in midfield.

Arsenal, for all their talent, were soon back to playing second fiddle. Kennedy and Bradford, deprived of their usual service from midfield, had little chance against the superb McFarland and Graham, who were allowed to have an unusually quiet game.

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F.A. MUST THINK AGAIN

By a Special Correspondent

THE F.A. have reaffirmed their intention not to take part in Brazil's Independence Cup next summer—celebrating their 75th anniversary—whether or not England reach the European finals, which are scheduled to start in June.

It seems to me England are not only being discourteous in neglecting what amounts to an obligation, but fail to understand what such an occasion is all about. In giving Brazil "an early decision" as they put it, even before we know the result of the European quarter-finals, the F.A. feel they have behaved with dignity. Around the world it will be seen as a snub.

Havelange, Brazil's President, an administrator of considerable status and integrity who is the obvious successor to Sir Stanley Rous as F.I.F.A. President in 1974—is coming again to London next month for a final attempt to persuade the F.A. to change their mind. As founders of the game, as previously World Cup holders—the reason for their invitation is obvious.

International members of the International Board which governs the game, England cannot afford to be absent.

There are three preliminary group games on June 1 to 15 (all the four Americas, plus Russia, Yugoslavia, Portugal and France from Europe) and then the quarter-finals on June 22 with the five World Cup winners—Brazil, Uruguay, Italy, West Germany and England (in their absence, Spain).

The European final is on June 26, which would give England three days to travel to Rio de Janeiro and play.

England's performance in Brazil does not matter, the important thing is to be there. Indeed, it would be a disgrace to miss the game, open, uninvited football. Of course, there would be pressures, and the F.A. would be accused of being absent will outweigh any disadvantages in going. The F.A.'s present decision is a disgrace, a disgrace, a disgrace.

DAVID MILLER

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CER RESULTS WITH SCORERS AND HALF-TIMES

Football league tables and match reports from 1934. Includes sections for L.L. LEAGUE, FOOTBALL LEAGUE, HOMES 30 AWAYS 21, SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP, and AMATEUR SOCCER. Features a large headline 'AVENUE JOLTED' and a match report on Walthamstow's victory over Boreham Wood.

